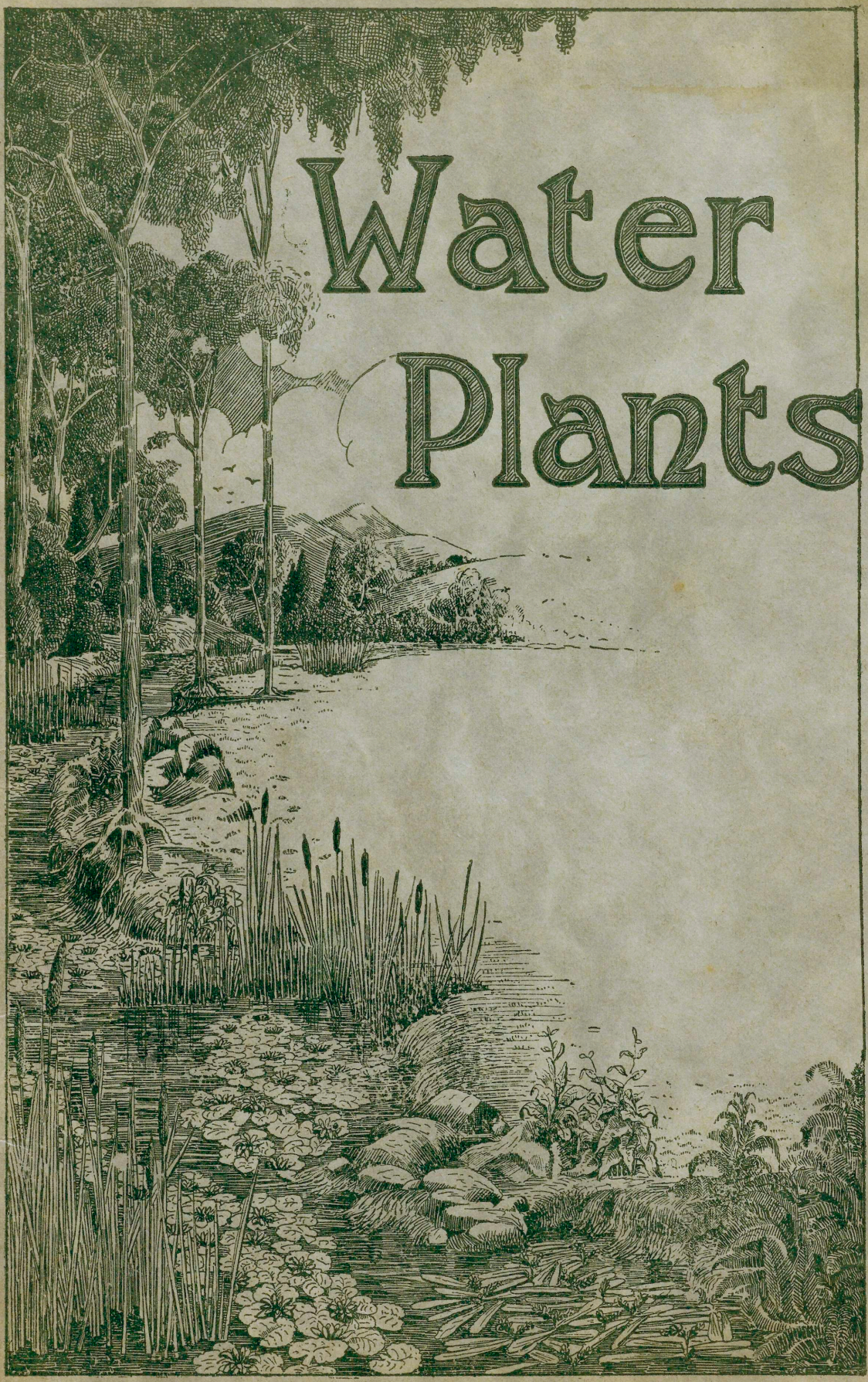
Water Plants



PERRY'S HARDY PLANT FARM,
Telegrams—"Perry, Nurseryman, Enfield." ENFIELD.
Telephone—Enfield 0207.

In presenting our new Aquatic Plant Catalogue, we do so with a deep appreciation of the very great interest taken in this phase of gardening during the last few years.

Our first Water Lily Catalogue, published in 1900, consisting of 4 pages, was a modest attempt to attract attention to the wonders of aquatic vegetation; and apart from the financial aspect, it is very gratifying to know that so many thousands of our business friends have had the enjoyment and pleasure of this interesting section of horticulture.

Each season an attempt has been made to improve our Catalogue, by including only such plants as have proved valuable in one or more of the many phases of water gardening.

During the past season new propagating houses have been erected and many trial and stock tanks added to meet the increasing demands.

It is with regret several popular plants have been omitted owing to stock being exhausted before this goes to press, and to prevent disappointment we would impress upon you the necessity of early orders, so that stocks may be reserved and sent forward immediately we consider it safe to do so.

Our 40 years' experience in this class of stock is at your disposal; we shall be most happy to give assistance in making selections and suggestions. We aim to be of real service to our gardening friends.

Kindly make your correspondence as concise as possible; give us the fullest information as to aspect, water supply, nature of soil, size of pool, depth of water, etc.; and if possible submit a photograph of the pool, etc. Many plans submitted are most confusing and cause endless correspondence.

We take this opportunity of thanking our clients for their ever-increasing support and recommendation, assuring them everything shall be done on our part to give complete satisfaction. The whole of the stocks offered will be supplied in strong flowering plants, healthy and guaranteed true to name. **A. & W. PERRY.**

Special Notices and Terms of Business.

TERMS.—A discount of 5 per cent. may be deducted from all accounts of £1 and upwards paid within a month from date of Invoice. Accounts due Midsummer and Christmas Nett.

IN REMITTING small amounts prior to receipt of Invoice, customers are requested to allow for packing and carriage, which will always be as moderate as possible.

PACKING, POSTAGE AND CARRIAGE FOR PLANTS will in all cases be charged at Cost Price, and a liberal allowance in plants will be sent to cover this cost. The strictest economy will be used in packing and despatching by the cheapest route, so as to reduce the cost to a minimum.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORWARDING.—It is requested that both postal and rail addresses be given in full, and every information as to the best route for forwarding.

SHIPPING.—We have been very successful in shipping aquatics to the United States, Canada, Mexico, Australia, New Zealand, India, etc., and have many testimonials to the admirable manner in which they arrived. Every care will be used in preparing plants for Export, yet we cannot in any way be held responsible for their condition on arrival, although we are always willing to assist in losses, if any.

ORDERS FOR THE COLONIES.—A Remittance or Draft on a London Bank should accompany all orders, adding sufficient to cover cost of packing and carriage.

DELAYED PACKAGES.—Whenever a package has been delayed, or has the appearance of being tampered with in any way, it should be signed for under protest, and if after careful examination is found to be injured through delay or carelessness, then a claim should be made against the Carrier, and we will give every assistance to recover damage, or overcharge for carriage.

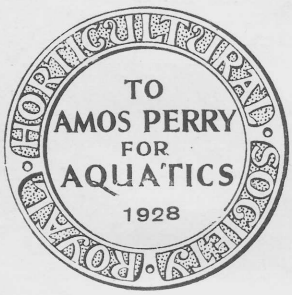
ORDERS BY PARCEL POST.—All orders up to 11 lbs. in weight can be sent by post.

POST OFFICE ORDERS payable at Enfield. Cheques crossed "Barclays" Bank (Enfield Branch).

1927
AWARDED TO
AMOS PERRY
FOR
WATER GARDEN

BEST AQUATIC PLANTS
TRADE
AMOS PERRY
1927

HORTICULTURAL


ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
TO
AMOS PERRY
FOR
AQUATICS
1928

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

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TO
AMOS PERRY
FOR
WATER
GARDEN

BLACKPOOL
FLOWER SHOW
TO
AMOS PERRY

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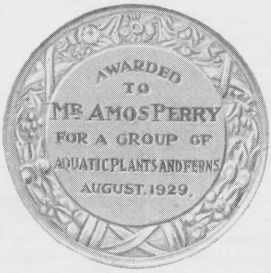
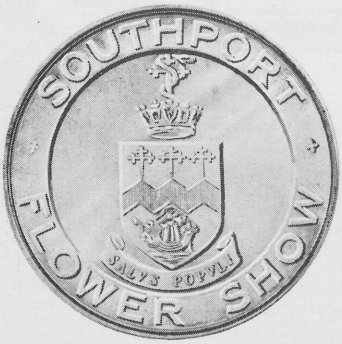

AWARDED
TO
MR AMOS PERRY
FOR A GROUP OF
AQUATIC PLANTS AND FERNS
AUGUST. 1929.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY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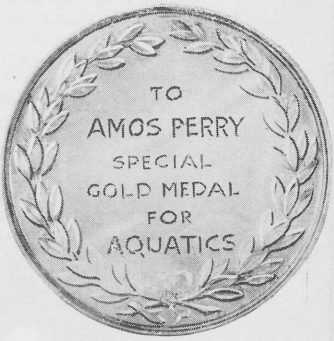
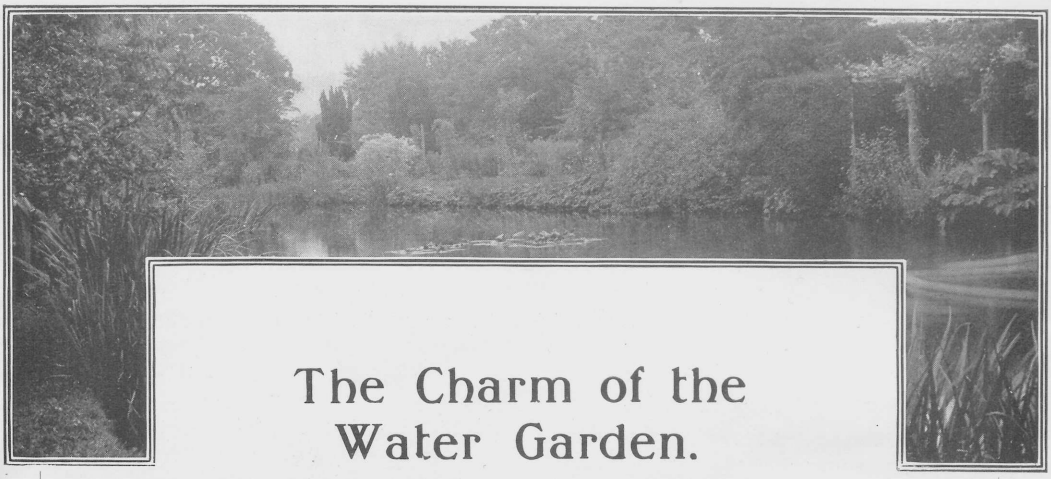

TO
AMOS PERRY
SPECIAL
GOLD MEDAL
FOR
AQUATICS



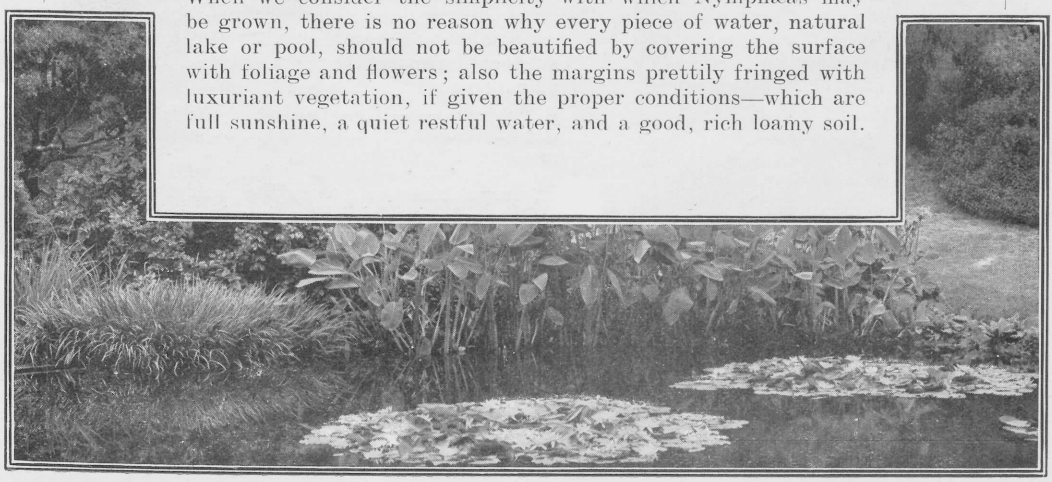
The Charm of the Water Garden.

What a wealth of charm abides in a Water Garden! There is a peaceful satisfaction in wandering beside it, watching the ever-changing surface of the water, and the lightning flash of bright backed fish in its limpid depths. It is ever moving and alive, and yet peaceful, reflecting only serenity and beauty. Water plays such an important part in nature's landscape that it should appeal to all garden lovers, offering as it does such a variety of interest and beauty.

Few plants are so widely distributed as the Water Lily—the queen of Aquatics; it is indigenous to all parts of the world—Europe, Africa, Australia, America, Japan, China and the East Indies; each country providing its own distinct species.

There are many varieties in delicate hues ranging from pure white and creamy rose to scarlet, red, bright yellow, and blue; often the colours vary from day to day according to the age of the flower; many have a delicious perfume rivalling the Spring flowers, some open their delicate blossoms to be kissed by the first gentle rays of the rising sun and bloom right through the day; whilst others reveal their shimmering beauty in the coolness of the night, dotting the rippling lakes and waters with their starlike flowers and filling the air with an exquisite fragrance. Many again are worth cultivating solely for the beauty of their foliage.

When we consider the simplicity with which Nymphæas may be grown, there is no reason why every piece of water, natural lake or pool, should not be beautified by covering the surface with foliage and flowers; also the margins prettily fringed with luxuriant vegetation, if given the proper conditions—which are full sunshine, a quiet restful water, and a good, rich loamy soil.



The Charm of the Water Garden (continued).

Those who have not the advantage of natural water can successfully cultivate the whole of the plants enumerated in the following pages.

For the small suburban garden a sunk tub or small cement tank can be made to look very attractive with a Nymphæa and a few ornamental Aquatics; and an aquarium or pans and bowls of miniature Water Lilies are always possible for those who have no garden.

Position.

In selecting the position for a pool, it is most essential that the site should not be overshadowed by trees or buildings, but open to full sun.

Most Aquatics and the smaller growing varieties of Nymphæas can be cultivated in a pool 15-18ins. in depth similar to the sketch (see page 6). Excavate the ground about 18-21ins. deep, and take it out roughly to the required length and breadth. Line the bottom and sides with 3ins. of well-prepared cement (one part cement, 3 parts well-washed sand).

The shallow trough around the edge of the pool will accommodate many of the prettiest Aquatics, and when established will completely hide the rough concrete outline.

When dry the tank should be filled with water to which sufficient crystals of permanganate of potash has been added to make the water a deep pink colour. This neutralises the acid in the cement, rendering it safe to introduce plants and fish, and should be left at least a fortnight.

The cement work must not be undertaken during frosty weather.

Depths of Water and various Methods of Planting.

All Nymphæas prefer still water in a warm sunny position; it is a very great mistake to have fountains or a continuous inflow of water in connection with any artificial pools; water will be lost by evaporation, and the best method of replacing this is by using the hose over the whole pool during the late afternoon, freeing the leaves from dust and checking the ravages of the black fly.

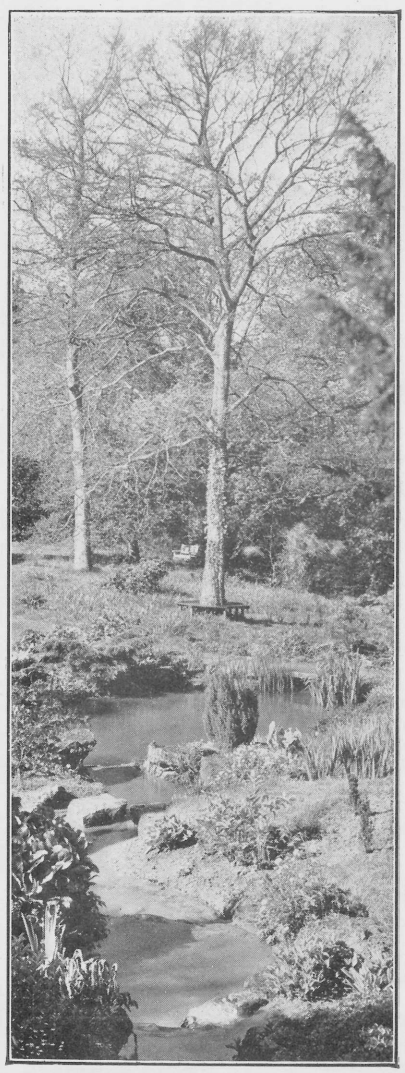
In large lakes or ponds the best results will be obtained by planting in the mud bed. Place the tubers between two turves secured with string, or heavy stones can be attached to the roots by means of wide tape, or they can be planted in shallow boxes or baskets and lowered into their permanent positions.

Depth of Water and various Methods of Planting (continued).

If the water is too deep secure boxes or old barrels and place these in the pond, 18-24ins. below the water level.

Many failures are caused by planting while the stocks are dormant, too great a depth, or planting in insect-infested water; if you can control your water supply, cover the Nymphæas after planting with 3ins. of water, adding a few inches from time to time as the plants progress in growth; if this method is adopted they will make rapid growth and flower considerably earlier than those planted in deep water.

Provided with plenty of rich fertile soil, the leaf spread of the average strong growing variety such as Gladstoniana is 5-6ft., the medium-growing varieties 3-4ft.; while those enumerated on pages 19 and 20, 2-3ft. Do not over plant; 50 per cent. of the water area should be exposed.



In cement pools at least 1 cubic foot of soil should be allowed for each Nymphæa, and to obtain the best results the boxes or baskets must be large enough to provide plenty of nourishment.

The best soil for Nymphæas or Aquatics is heavy fibrous loam clay, mixed with **well-rotted cow manure** or coarse bonemeal; on no account use sand, leaf mould or peat; fresh manure must be avoided, its fermentation may foul the water, injuring young plants and killing fish. **Never use soil from ponds, river or swamp;** it is often foul, sour or low in fertility, and invariably contains troublesome water weed. Where Water Lilies are growing in artificial surroundings, they should have a top dressing of loam and bone meal each season, and divided every third or fourth year.

Time of Planting.

Water Lilies can be successfully planted after the middle of April, just when the plants are starting into vigorous growth. Tropical varieties during June and July. These greenhouse varieties make remarkable growth even from the smallest root stocks, and are usually supplied in pot-grown plants, and will flower continuously until the autumn.

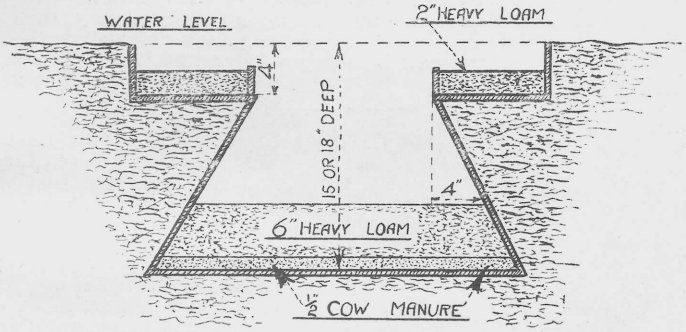
Pests.

Aquatics are subject to insect and other pests, and care is necessary to keep them in check; one of the most troublesmoe is the black aphis (black fly), which generally puts in an appearance early in the year, especially when the weather is hot; immediately they appear, a good washing with a strong syringe or hose will dislodge and wash them into the water, where they will be readily devoured by fish; another effective method is to spray with a weak solution of nicotine, but I have always found the former the most effective.

Algæ and Confervæ

Are troublesome fungoid plants living in the water, increasing, and if not checked will choke the life out of small growing Nymphæas and Aquatics. During the early summer mosquitos are troublesome and dangerous. The larvæ, which attack the submerged flowers and foliage, is a favourite food of many of our most beautiful fish desirable for pools and ponds.

Another effective method is to place a compound of 23 grammes of "Copper Sulphate" to every thousand gallons of water, in a small canvas bag attached to a line, and slowly draw through the affected water late in the afternoon; this strength will not injure he plants or fish, but if a stronger proportion is used it will prove fatal.



Fish.

Every tub, pond or lake should have its quota of fish, selecting those that will live in unison; they are both ornamental and a necessity, destroying mosquito larvæ and other troublesome insects. Golden Orfe or Golden Carp are preferable, being very conspicuous and easily tamed; if fed regularly from one spot they will be found waiting there expecting a meal. One gallon of water will support about 1 inch of fish—thus, a pool holding 20 gallons of water will require 10 fish about 2ins. in length.

It is advisable to give all Nymphæas growing in shallow basins, fountains or rockery pools protection from severe frosts. This can be easily effected by placing several boards across the pool, covering same with mats or straw, and removed immediately frost has cleared; also to see that the pools are kept well filled with water, or the receptacles can be emptied and filled with leaves or moss—if this method is adopted some measure must be taken to keep rats and mice from gaining admission. Under normal conditions Water Lilies and Aquatics in ponds with not less than 12ins. of water are quite hardy, needing no protection.

Tub Culture.

This is one of the simplest forms of water gardening, especially where space is limited; a few half-barrels will make a most satisfactory beginning.

Select a position in full sun; sink the tubs into the ground 2ins. below the surrounding level, and the hard outlines can be relieved by small rocks and moisture-loving plants. Place at the bottom of the tub one inch of well-decayed cow manure, or 2 oz. of coarse bonemeal, and cover with 8-9ins. of heavy loam. Before planting have the whole well rammed, covering the plants at first with 3ins. of water, and adding more from time to time as the plants progress in growth. The whole of the varieties enumerated on pages 19, 20 are adapted for tub culture, one plant being sufficient with 2 or 3 Aquatics enumerated on page 28—34.

Floating Aquatics enumerated on pages 28, 34, will grow without soil, but will make more rapid growth if their long water roots can reach it; oxygenating plants, such as Elodea, Vallisneria and Sagittarias, are invaluable to keep the water clean, and fish will keep down all troublesome water pests.

The illustrations herein are from Photographs taken by Messrs. MALBY, of Woodford.

Section of Special Gold Medal Exhibit, Southport Show, August, 1929.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

Hundreds of Gold and Silver Medals, Silver Cups and Diplomas for Nymphæas & Aquatics.

DAILY MAIL.

Wonderful Water Lilies.—The supreme exhibit of the show is beyond all question Perry's water garden. Nothing like it has been seen before, and the water garden, on a large or tiny scale, is rapidly coming into favour.

In each section were striking and beautiful plants. Among the foliage was a very large Gunnera scabra, which will grow leaves nine feet across. Among the rushes the Zebra rush, alternately ringed with green and white, and much resembling a porcupine quill, was conspicuous. But the Water Lilies were the supreme wonder.

THE TIMES.

The Society's Gold Medal was awarded for an exhibit which is not often seen at these shows. It consisted of water plants effectively arranged along a stretch of water stocked with gold fish and bearing some choice Lilies. The exhibitor was Mr. Amos Perry.

MORNING POST.

In elegancy of arrangement no department of the exhibition can in any degree compare with the water and rockery work. If one is to single out a feature of the show as of superlative interest and quality it is this. Mr. Amos Perry's (Enfield) water garden.

STANDARD.

The chief feature of the show was the space allotted to water gardens. Mr. Perry's exhibit of a water garden stocked entirely with hardy water plants, was a premier garden in beauty and size.

THE HORTICULTURAL PRESS, Aug. 21st, 1929.

Hardy Flowers.—The most remarkable exhibit in the whole show was the group of aquatics arranged by Mr. A. Perry. This consisted of a centre mound of Osmundas, etc., with Lily pools on either side, full of Nymphæas and surrounded by aquatics, rare exotics, mingled with better known subjects, such as our native Butomus umbellatus, Bullrushes, etc., etc. The exhibit, which stretched right across the hall, was most artistically arranged, and included a lot of aquaria with gold and other fish, some of them very uncommon. The Water Lilies were a superb collection, including such grand varieties as Nymphæa Escarboucle, the finest crimson; N. Virginale, a huge white; Marliacea rosea, a lovely rose; N. chromatella, yellow; N. Gladstoniana and the miniature N. helvola. Among many interesting items was a batch of Sarracenias, full of pitchers.

THE HORTICULTURAL TRADE JOURNAL, August 14th, 1929.

It was a fine, a wonderful and certainly an extremely interesting Meeting on Tuesday last. A centre of attraction—the group of Aquatics, fishes and allied plants by Amos Perry, Enfield, was probably the finest he has ever staged. His collection of water plants was a revelation. There were many choice Ferns and quaint and beautifully marked fishes, while numerous varieties of pitcher plants added to the interest. The display extended right across the centre of the Hall.

Section of Gold Medal Exhibits, R.H.S. Show, August, 1927.

PRESS EXTRACTS—*continued.*

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, Aug. 17th, 1929.

An exceedingly valuable and interesting group of aquatic and allied plants was set out in a most attractive manner by Mr. Amos Perry, and deservedly received the Society's Gold Medal. It was one of the most comprehensive collections of its kind that we remember. There appeared to be everything possible and desirable, at this season, for the water and the bog garden, even to the aquaria of the rare and fascinating little fishes of which Mr. Perry has so complete a collection. To the cultivator the finest part of this wonderful exhibit was the flowers of so many of the hardy Water Lilies, which were superb in their size and quality. The Nymphæas included Virginale, an immense white flower; Marliacea rosea of rich colour; marliacea chromatella, of deeper yellow colouring than usual; Murillo, crimson; and Escarboucle, deep rich crimson. There was also an admirable collection of Sarracenias which included S. purpurea, S. intermedia, and S. Mitchellii, with Darlingtonia californica. A great many of the more ornamental Reeds and Rushes, with Butomus umbellatus in full flower.

MORNING POST.

A novel exhibit won the Gold Medal at the Royal Horticultural Society's Show yesterday at Westminster. It consisted of a pond of Water Lilies, miniature aquaria complete, with water plants and gold and lemon fish, and a collection of plants for ponds and streamside gardens. The exhibitor was Mr. A. Perry, Enfield.

TIMES.

The finest exhibit in the Show was a comprehensive and attractive display of Aquatic and Waterside plants shown by Mr. Amos Perry, of Enfield, who was awarded a Gold Medal. In the centre of the group, which occupied nearly the whole of the end of the hall, was a tank containing a collection of Water Lilies. A large number of different species of submerged water plants were displayed in glass vessels, and almost every conceivable hardy waterside plant was shown, as well as such interesting bog subjects as the Pitcher plants, Sarracenea flava and Darlingtonia californica, and Venus's Fly-trap, Dionæa muscipula.

THE FIELD.

A very extensive exhibit of exceptional interest and value was arranged by Mr. Amos Perry. In the centre he had many flowers of some of the best Nymphæas of the Marliacea type floating in a long shallow pool, backed by handsome foliaged plants, while at intervals Mr. Perry had placed glass bowls of many floating Aquatics, such as species and varieties of Elodea, Hottonia, Cabomba and Potamogeton. Additional interest was centred in these bowls by the many varieties of exotic fish.

DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Perhaps the most instructive exhibit for the amateur was the large number of Aquatic plants arranged by Mr. Amos Perry, who had them in all the hardy forms. They were displayed as being successfully grown in glass globes and earthenware pans and bowls; many varieties can evidently be treated as indoor window and room plants. All interested should send for his Catalogue.

Gold Medal, R.H.S.
For Group of Aquatics.
Water Lilies, 1929.

Nymphæas

Hardy Water Lilies.

Gold Medal, R.H.S.
For Group of Aquatics.
Water Lilies, 1929.

Nymphæa Colossea.

White and Blush White Shades.

Alba.
One of the finest of our native Aquatics, snow-white flowers, exceedingly strong grower; for large lakes only; useless for tub culture. 2/6 each.

— plenissima.
A magnificent variety of surpassing beauty, large globular snow-white fls. 4/- each.

Albatross.
A very attractive variety of recent introduction, young foliage, rich purple changing to olive-green as they age; flowers are exceptionally large and produced in the greatest freedom, snow-white with conspicuous golden yellow stamens; 6/- each.

Candida. See page 20.

Caroliniana nivea.
A very large-flowered form of N. odorata, admirably adapted for small tanks; flowers are very freely produced, purest white with a powerful fragrance; must be planted in shallow water in full sun. 7/6 each.

Gladstoniana.
This beautiful variety must have plenty of room and is only adapted for ponds or lakes; enormous globular flowers, snow-white with a conspicuous golden yellow centre. This I consider the finest white variety yet introduced, and for cutting purposes invaluable; fragrant. A.M., R.H.S. 3/- each.

Gloire de Temple-sur-Lot.
This new creation by its form and full double flowers is totally distinct from any other variety yet introduced; erect narrow petals (many flowers containing over 100), slightly incurved, blush pink passing to white as the flowers age, conspicuous yellow stamens. 12/6 each.

Nymphæa James Brydon.

White and Blush White Shades—*continued.*

Gonnère.
A very pretty novelty of recent introduction; enormous snow-white flowers, with two rows of brilliant green sepals. 15/- each.

Hermine.
Extremely handsome, medium-sized star-shaped snow-white flowers, produced in great profusion throughout the summer; standing well out of the water. 6/- each.

Lactea.
This variety has a most delicious perfume; on opening the flowers are a delightful shade of apricot blush, changing in a few days to snow-white, reverse of sepals stained bright green; very effective 5/6 each.

Marliacea albida.
A vigorous growing variety, with dark olive-green foliage, large upright flowers which are produced in the greatest profusion, snow-white, frequently stained pink towards the base, with a delicious perfume; very early flowering. 5/- each.

Mme. Wilfron Gonnêre.
Large cup-shaped flowers, pure white, freely spotted with deep rose; the centre of the flower is flushed with warm pink; an extremely pretty variety. 15/- each.

Odorata alba. See page 20.

— minor. See page 20.

Odorata maxima.
The largest form of N. odorata, bearing lovely cup-shaped flowers, snow-white, with conspicuous golden-yellow centre; a variety of great charm and one of the most effective of the North American Water Lilies. 3/6 each.

Pygmæa alba. See page 20.

Tuberosa maxima.
A very vigorous growing N. American species, with broad shell-shaped petals, snow-white; a suitable variety for large lakes in 3-4ft. of water; when planted in shallow water the flowers are thrown 6-9ins. above the water level. 4/- each.

— Richardsoni.
One of the most effective, large globular flowers, snow-white with conspicuous pea-green outer sepals, centre well filled with golden yellow stamens; one of the first to flower, continuing till late September; vigorous constitution, only adapted for large tanks or lakes. 4/6 each.

Virginale.
This beautiful variety when established starts flowering early in May, and continues till October; totally distinct from any other variety, broad shell-shaped petals slightly incurved, purest white, outer sepals stained rose; delicious perfume. 12/- each.

Nymphæa Sioux—see page 17.

Rose, Pink, Salmon and Flesh Shades.

Amabilis.
A beautiful variety of recent introduction; strong constitution, producing an abundance of dark ruby-red foliage, turning to olive-green as they age; large Tulip-shaped flowers standing well out of the water; on opening a delicate shade of salmon-white passing to rose, and then to bright pink, with a deep pink centre; thread-like stamens passing from orange to canary-yellow. A.M., R.H.S. 14/- each.

Brackleyi rosea.
A most desirable variety, producing its small brilliant rose-coloured flowers in the greatest profusion from May till the late autumn; sweetly scented; one of the best for cutting, flowers lasting 8 to 10 days when cut. 10/6 each.

Candidissima rosea.
Large globular flowers, delightful shade of soft rose, sweetly scented. 7/6 each.

Carisbrooki.
An extremely rare variety, producing its medium-sized flowers in the greatest profusion; soft rose, with a delicious perfume. 7/6 each.

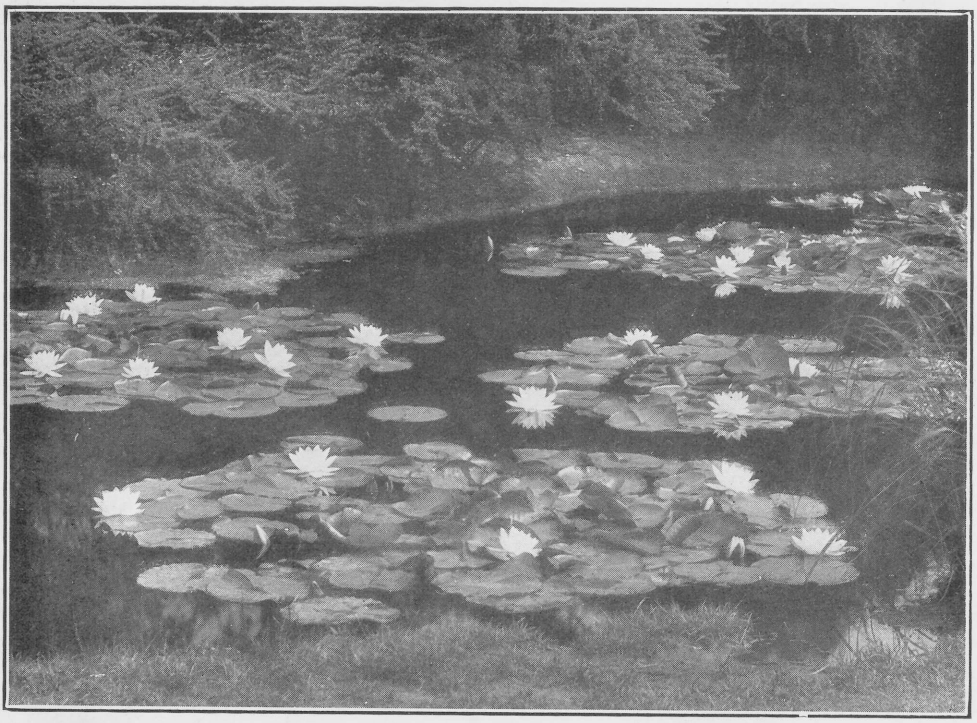
Caroliniana.
A very beautiful variety of American origin, large open flowers 6-7ins. across, a delicate shade of flesh-rose with a most delicious fragrance. 7/- each.

— perfecta.
A very beautiful variety of preceding, large star-shaped flowers, delicate shade of salmon-rose; sweetly scented. 7/6 each.

— rosea.
An extremely beautiful variety, admirably adapted for small pools, brilliant green foliage, flowers star-shaped, clear pink, shaded white. 7/6 each.

Colossea.
One great feature in this beautiful variety is its continuity of flowering from May till October; bold olive-green foliage which is bright purple during the early spring; large globular flowers delicate shade of soft flesh-pink, changing to white as the flower ages; one of the largest yet introduced. A.M., R.H.S. 5/- each.

Eucharis.
A very beautiful variety of recent introduction, large open flowers, soft rose, flushed and striped white; very free flowering. 9/- each.



A quiet Pool during August.

ROSE, PINK, SALMON AND FLESH SHADES—*continued.*

Eugenia de Land.
A beautiful variety of American origin, large star-shaped flowers standing above the water; broad shell-shaped petals a delightful shade of rich pink, canary-yellow stamens, with a brilliant orange-coloured base 12/6 each.

Fabiola.
A sterling variety of recent introduction, large pale green foliage, large open flowers which are freely produced from May till October, clear pink conspicuously flaked with white towards the tips of the petals, bright mahogany stamens. 8/- each.

Formosa.
Masses of pale green foliage, immense flowers, uniform shade of deep pink flushed white, changing to a deeper tone as the flowers age, golden yellow stamens. A.M., R.H.S. 7/- each.

Galatée.
This pretty variety produces its medium-sized flowers in great profusion; soft rose, outer petals pink, prettily mottled foliage. 9/- each.

Helen Fowler.
Medium-sized star-shaped flowers, shell-pink, with a delicious perfume; blooms standing well above the water level. 10/6 each.

Laydecken lilacea. See page 20.

Leviathan.
Large well-formed flowers, tender pink flushed lilac-rose, soft yellow stamens. 8/6.

Loose.
An American variety of outstanding merit, in general appearance resembling many of the Tropical Nymphæas; stout stems, 9-12ins. above the water level, bearing snow-white star-shaped flowers, deliciously scented. 12/- each.

Lucida.
A strong growing variety, with star-shaped flowers of immense size, pale pink, deepening to rich vermilion, with conspicuous orange-coloured stamens; large olive-green foliage, marbled bronze-maroon; one of the best of the older varieties. 6/6 each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each

ROSE, PINK, SALMON AND FLESH SHADES—*continued.*

Lusitania.
Conspicuous purple foliage, changing to green with age, large open flowers, deep rose, outer sepals white suffused rose, stamens brilliant mahogany; remarkably free. 7/6 each.

Marguerite Laplace.
New. A very beautiful variety of recent introduction and one of outstanding merit; flowers 7ins. and more across, broad incurved sepals, white slightly stained green, inner petals a delightful shade of soft rose deepening towards the edges; as the flowers age they assume a delicate lilac-rose tint. 15/- each.

Marliacea carnea.
Exceedingly robust and free flowering variety, large upright flowers delicate shade of soft rosy-white, very fragrant; likes plenty of room; unique for large ponds or lakes, useless for tub culture. A.M., R.H.S. 5/6 each.

— rosea.
A very charming variety and should be found in every collection, similar to preceding but deeper in colour, more rampant in growth and remarkably free flowering; exceedingly fragrant. 5/6 each.

Masaniello.
A novelty of great merit, large globular flowers standing well out of the water, delightful shade of deep rose, spotted carmine; pure white sepals, delicious perfume. 7/6.

Mrs. Richmond.
This is a decided acquisition in every respect and one of the finest in my collection; immense globular flowers, deep pink deepening towards the centre, conspicuous golden yellow stamens; flowers produced in great profusion; vigorous constitution. A.M., R.H.S. 12/6 each.

Murillo.
Distinct and beautiful, large star-shaped flowers floating on the water, broad sharp pointed petals, attractive shade of bright rose, outer petals flushed white, sepals white stained rose. 8/- each.

Neptune.
A charming addition of recent introduction and one of the finest of this beautiful genus; extra large open star-shaped flowers deep rose-crimson spotted white, outer sepals white, stamens rose; foliage rich purple changing to deep olive-green with age. 10/6 each.

Nobilissima.
Best described as a rose-coloured form of preceding; the petals are broader, with flesh-coloured tips. 10/6 each.

Odalisque.
A very beautiful variety with a profusion of medium-sized flowers, standing 5-7ins. out of the water, a delightful shade of soft pink, changing to a deeper shade as the flowers age; brilliant orange stamens. 8/6 each.

Odorata exquisite. See page 20.
— Luciana. See page 20.
— rosea. See page 20.
— Turicensis. See page 20.
Small growing varieties for tub or pool cultivation.

— suavissima.
The largest flowered variety of this group; when established flowers measuring 6ins. in diameter, standing well out of the water, a delightful shade of rich rose-pink, fragrant. 7/-.

Odorata Wm. Shaw.
One of the finest of this section, medium-sized flowers with a most delicious perfume, standing well out of the water, narrow pointed petals, a charming shade of shell-pink; during hot weather the young flowers are heavily flushed apricot. 7/- each.

Picciola.
A beautiful variety of Continental origin, producing gigantic star-shaped flowers, 9-10ins. in dia., a vivid shade of amaranth-crimson, with bold mahogany stamens. 10/6 ea.

Pink Opal.
A variety of exceptional merit recently introduced from America, medium-sized, fragrant flowers, produced in profusion, standing 9ins. above the water level, rendering it very conspicuous; one of the finest for cutting purposes; deep coral-pink; unique for tub culture. 15/- each.

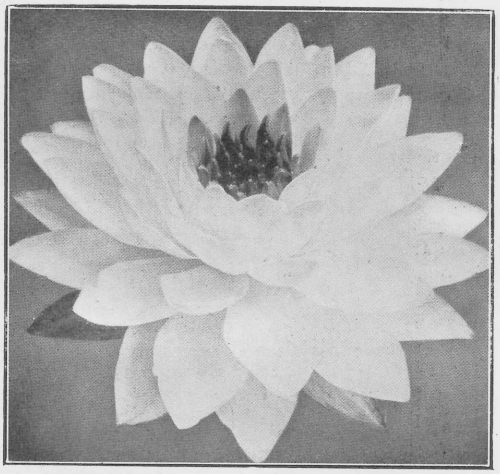
Rose Arey.
This I consider one of the finest of the many varieties of recent introduction; large star-shaped flowers with slightly incurved petals, a uniform shade of deep rose-pink. The whole flower is illuminated with brilliant orange stamens conspicuously tipped with yellow, attractive rich purple foliage, changing to green with age. 21/- each.

Rosita.
Flowers inclined to be small, deep rose-crimson shading to white. 10/6 each.

Rose, Pink, Salmon and Flesh Shades - *continued.*

Somptuosa.
Enormous flowers, somewhat incurved, rose shaded carmine, spotted white, changing to deep rose-crimson as flowers age. 6/6 each.

Souv. de Jules Jacquier.
A new variety of Continental origin, which was favourably commented upon by the Horticultural and Daily Press when exhibited during the past season; globular flowers, a uniform shade of rich rose-pink, light purple foliage. 12/6 each.



N. Gladstoniana.

Tuberosa rosea.
An exceptionally strong growing variety, abundance of bright green foliage with a profusion of medium-sized flowers, delicate shade of soft pink, shaded white; fragrant. 5/6 each.

— rubra.
Abundance of dark green foliage, medium-sized flowers, deep rose, delicious perfume. 7/6 each.

Venusta.
Large fragrant flowers, uniform shade of bright rose-pink, with bright saffron-yellow stamens. 7/6 each.

Wm. Doogue.
This pretty American variety is remarkable for the extreme breadth of its petals and their stout substance; immense cup-shaped flowers, delicate pink passing to blush white; requires plenty of room. 7/6 each.

Amaranth, Carmine, Crimson, Red and Vermilion Shades.

Andreyana.
A distinct coloured variety, flowers standing 5ins. out of the water, red shaded ochre, leaves spotted maroon. 8/6 each.

Arethusa.
A beautiful variety of American origin, in general appearance closely resembling the popular N. James Brydon, large globular flowers, a wonderful shade of deep crimson, outer petals deep rose. 8/- each.

Atropurpurea.
A very old variety and still one of the finest of its shade; remarkably free; flowers over 7ins. across, a brilliant shade of dark crimson with a heavy cluster of golden yellow stamens. 12/6 each.

Attraction.
A remarkably bright coloured and attractive variety; the predominating colour is deep purplish-crimson, flaked white; mahogany coloured stamens. A.M., R.H.S. 20/- ea.

Conqueror.
This beautiful variety has been very much admired at the nursery during the past two seasons; it is a most distinct variety, of robust growth and very free; flowers large, bright coral red, outer petals flaked and spotted white, with a distinct green line running from tip to base. A.M., R.H.S. 7/6 each.

Ellisiana.
A very popular variety that can be successfully grown for two years in small tubs, then divided; very free, flowers medium size, brilliant shade of vermilion red, orange-red stamens; extremely dainty. 6/6 each

Escarboucle.
This is a most remarkable variety; there is nothing in cultivation that can approach it for colour; vigorous constitution, producing its enormous flowers in the greatest profusion; uniform shade of intense vermilion-crimson, outer petals flushed white stained crimson, vermilion-red stamens. 10/6 each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

AMARANTH, CARMINE, CRIMSON, RED AND VERMILION SHADES—*continued.*

Froebeli.
One of the most commendable of the old varieties, dark olive-green foliage, medium-sized flowers, unusual shade of rich wine crimson. When established the flowers are thrust well above the surface, with a most delicious fragrance; 5/- each.

Gloriosa.
A superb variety; the flowers are of excellent form, 6ins. in diameter, brilliant rose-crimson, deepening in colour towards the centre; a very satisfactory variety providing it has plenty of room; fragrant. 10/6 each.

James Brydon.
A charming variety of American origin; large cup-shaped flowers, uniform shade of rich rosy-crimson. I consider this one of the most satisfactory varieties, providing it has plenty of room; it is useless for tubs, but worthy of the best position the water garden affords. 7/6 each.

James Hudson.
New. This is one of Mons. Latour-Marliac's greatest successes; enormous Tulip-shaped flowers, sharp pointed petals, rich rose-crimson, outer sepals white stained rose. 21/- each.

Laydeckeri fulgens. Page 20.

— purpurata. See page 20.

Livingstone.
Exceptionally large tulip-shaped flowers, bright red, irregularly spotted and splashed white, bright mahogany coloured stamens. 12/6 each.

Nymphæa Escarboucle.

Marliacea flammea.
A very old variety, olive-green foliage marbled brown, flowers rich wine-red, shaded and flaked white at the tips of the petals. 8/- each.

— Ignea.
A vivid coloured form of great merit, medium-sized flowers which are freely produced, uniform shade of vivid carmine-red, with flaming red anthers. 7/6 each.

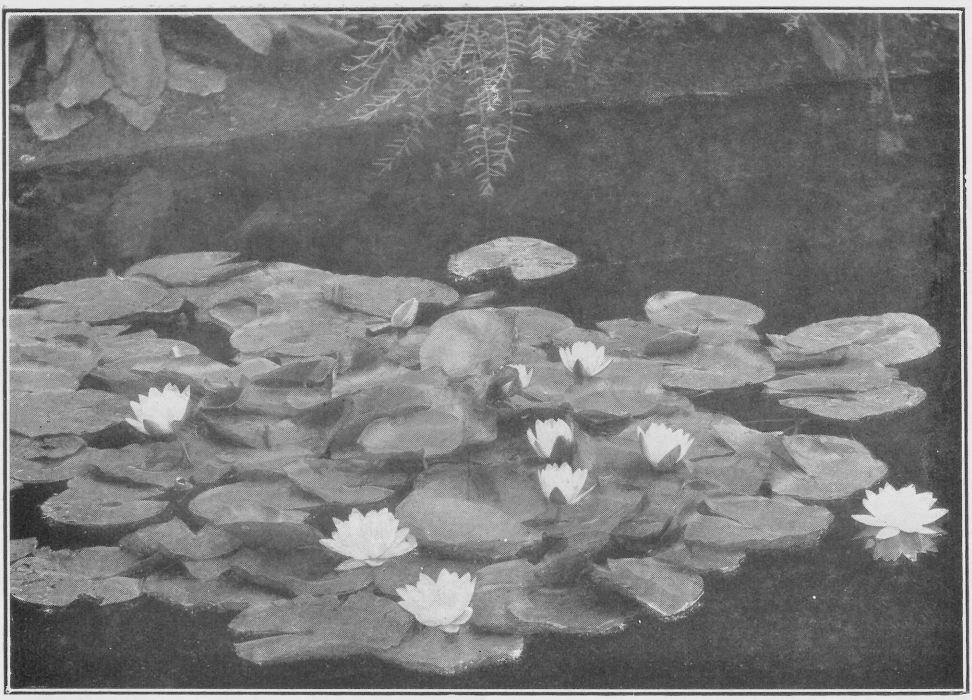
— rubra-punctata.
A good standard variety, medium-sized flowers, globular, deep rosy-carmine faintly spotted rose. 7/6 each.

Newton.
This very distinct variety bears some resemblance to the tropical N. Stellata in shape; its large flowers stand well out of the water, a brilliant shade of rose-vermilion, with long orange-coloured stamens. 12/6 each.

Phœnix.
Very beautiful variety with immense bell-shaped flowers, deep rose changing to brilliant crimson as the flowers age. 9/- each.

René Gérard.
New. Large upright flowers 9ins. across, stout oval petals, rich rose, striped and splashed rich crimson-red, deepening towards the centre of the flower; strong grower; remarkably free. 15/- each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.



Nymphæa Moorei.

AMARANTH, CARMINE, CRIMSON, RED AND VERMILION SHADES—*continued.*

Robinsoni.
A great favourite although one of the most fastidious; plant in shallow water in full sun; large star-shaped flowers, crimson-vermilion shaded ochre-yellow towards the centre, large olive-green foliage, spotted maroon. A.M., R.H.S. 10/6 each.

Sanguinea.
This variety is remarkable for its depth of colour, brilliant shade of crimson-carmine, with bold clusters of orange-red anthers. 7/6 each.

Sirius.
New. Only a few plants to offer of this magnificent novelty, well worth growing for its foliage alone; its leaves are large, rich purple-brown overlaid red with bold purple blotches; flowers exceptionally attractive, shade of fawn lined red, outer sepals white spotted red, fiery red stamens. 12/6 each.

Vesuve.
Large open flowers, 7-8ins. across, a brilliant shade of deep red amaranth, stamens bright red; very free. 10/- each.

Wm. Falconer.
Large perfect shaped flowers of great texture, bright maroon-crimson, conspicuous golden yellow centre; brilliant red foliage, changing to green with reddish veins. 11/- each.

Copper, Orange, Yellow and Terra Cotta Shades.

Aurora.
A very pretty variety, with colour variation of a marked feature; on opening a pretty shade of soft rosy-copper, varying as the flowers age to deep orange-salmon, finally to ruby-red; whilst the foliage is prettily mottled and marbled; easily grown in shallow water. 5/- each.

Chrysantha.
Extremely pretty mottled foliage, a profusion of small flowers, soft yellow passing to vermilion; for shallow water. 7/6 each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

Nymphæa Marliacea albida.

COPPER, ORANGE, YELLOW AND TERRA COTTA SHADES—*continued.*

Comanche.
One of the most distinct, medium-sized flowers, inner petals orange-yellow shading to scarlet, outer petals pale yellow passing to a distinct shade of copper-red, young foliage purple passing to green. 7/6 each.

Fulva.
Bold foliage heavily stained and spotted purple; open cup-shaped flowers, inner petals light copper-red spotted sulphur, sepals sulphur stained purple. 7/6 each.

Graziella.
Remarkably free; medium-sized flowers pretty shade of copper passing to orange-yellow; can be successfully grown in tubs. 5/6 each.

Indiana.
A magnificent variety of recent introduction; the colour variation is very marked; on opening, the flowers are rich orange-red, gradually passing to brilliant copper-red; very free flowering. 10/6 each.

Marliacea chromatella.
One of the most popular; its large flowers are produced in the greatest profusion; an exquisite shade of primrose-yellow; fragrant; bold marbled foliage. A.M., R.H.S. 4/6.

Moorei.
Charming variety of New Zealand origin; large pale green foliage heavily spotted purple, large open flowers, uniform shade of soft canary-yellow. 7/6 each.

Odorata sulphurea. See page 20.

Odorata sulphurea grandiflora.
Large stellate flowers, pretty shade of rich sulphur-yellow; unless this is planted in full sun in warm localities it is very disappointing. 5/6 each.

Paul Hariot.
Medium-sized flowers, soft copper-rose, inner petals sulphur stained rose; a very pretty combination of colour. 7/6 each.

Phœbus.
The foliage of this pretty variety is very attractive; large, rich green heavily mottled brown-maroon, medium-sized flowers, yellow, striped red, passing to copper-red, fiery orange stamens. 7/6 each.

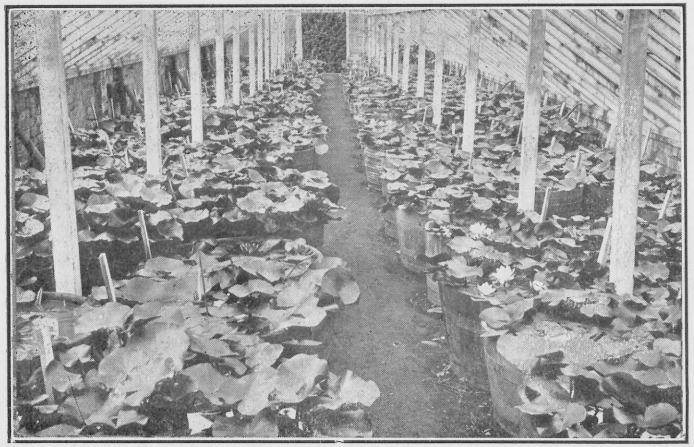
Pygmæa helvola. See page 20.

Seignoureti.
Small star-shaped flowers standing well out of the water, soft yellow shaded pink and carmine, foliage spotted brown; plant in shallow water. 7/6 each.

Sioux.
Large green foliage, flowers medium-sized, on first opening rich chrome-yellow, inner petals suffused bronze, the whole flower passing to deep orange suffused copper-red, a curious but very pleasing shade. 7/- each.

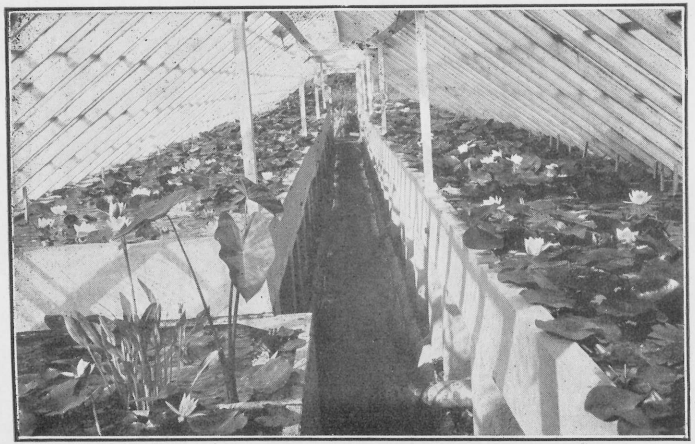
Solfaterre.
One of the most popular of the orange-shaded varieties; medium-sized flowers standing well out of the water, yellow suffused rose, shaded orange-red; can be successfully grown in small pools or tubs; very free. 6/6 each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

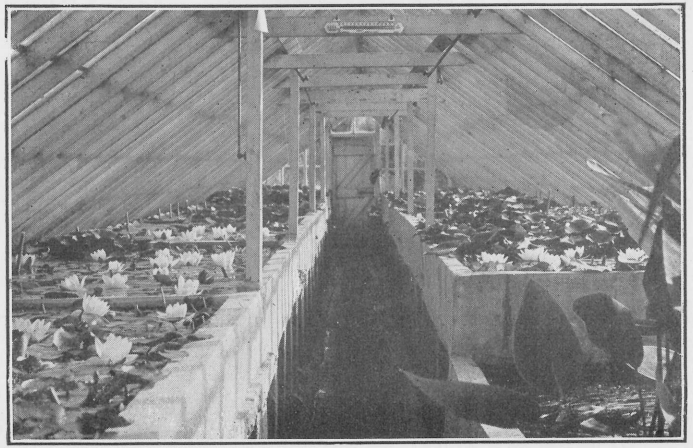


House devoted to Nymphæas adapted for tub culture

One of our houses showing many thousands of young Nymphæas, a breeding ground for Cyclops and Amphibia.



Cold house, protected from the frost, containing tropical varieties of Nymphæas and Nelumbiums, and cold water fish.



Tanks containing many thousands of baby Nymphæas, on soft beds of sterilised soil; with myriads of young tropical fish to keep them company.

NYMPHÆAS for Shallow Pools, Basins or Tubs.

Large Gold Medal, Shrewsbury.

Large Gold Medal, Shrewsbury.

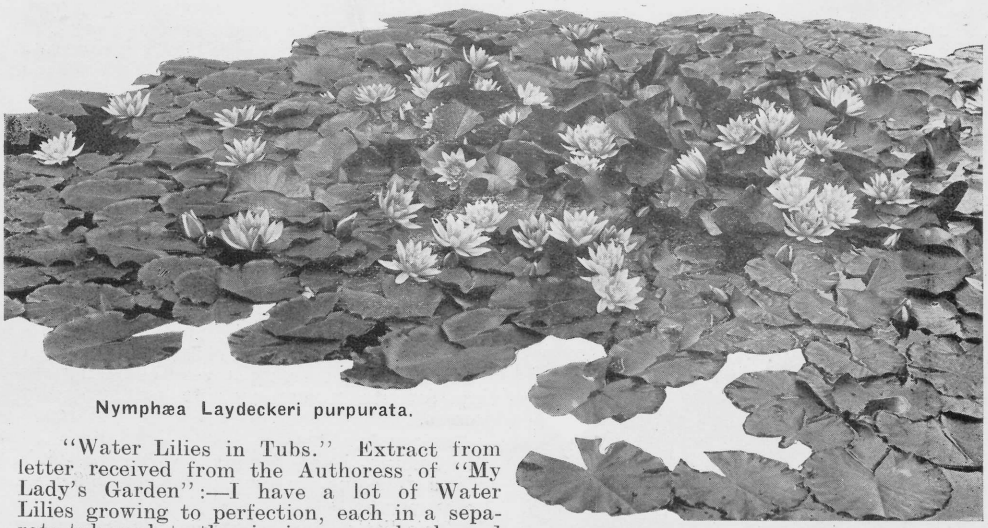
The beauty and interest of any garden is considerably enhanced by providing accommodation for a representative collection of water loving subjects.

To know the pleasure of a Water Garden it is not necessary to have a specially constructed tank or pond, a few tubs in a full sunny position nicely arranged with rocks and suitable perennials will quickly form a most delightful spot in any garden, inexpensive and an endless source of pleasure.

The cultivation of small growing Nymphæas and Aquatics in tubs is one of the simplest forms of gardening; stout tubs should be selected, about 18ins. in depth and about 28ins. across; such a receptacle will accommodate one Nymphæa and three small Aquatics.

The tubs should be sunk 2-3ins. below the level of the surrounding land, and the outlines can be relieved by small rocks and moisture-loving subjects, such as Primulas, Mimulus, Onoclea sensibilis, Calthas, Myosotis palustris and Helonias bullata.

For tub cultivation only the smallest species and varieties can be grown; the most suitable are odorata minor, pygmæa alba, pygmæa helvola, laydeckeri lilacea, laydeckeri fulgens; and with these associate one or more of the following pretty aquatics: Pontederia cordata, Peltandra virginica, Orontium aquaticum, Typha minima, Butomus umbellatus. In planting arrange for one inch of well-decayed cow manure or two ounces of coarse bonemeal to go at the bottom and cover with 8 to 9 inches of heavy loam (meadow loam for preference, excluding all root and vegetable matter), having same well rammed, and plant while the tub is empty; cover with 3ins. of water and add as the plants progress in growth; in normal weather you should be able to fill your tub in 3 to 4 weeks.



Nymphæa Laydeckeri purpurata.

"Water Lilies in Tubs." Extract from letter received from the Authoress of "My Lady's Garden":—I have a lot of Water Lilies growing to perfection, each in a separate tub sunk to the rim in a grass bank, and I have grown them for 12 years in this way with success. It is a great pity that everyone does not know how to do this, for they would do well even in a city garden or on the leads of a town house; whilst they may, of course, be grown in any garden far more easily than in large ponds. I have no trickling water system, but I always balance the animal and vegetable life in the tubs by means of fish and newts, which keep the water absolutely clear and pure in the tubs."

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

NYMPHÆAS.—For Shallow Pool or Tub Culture.

Candida.

An extremely pretty Bohemian species, for cultivating in tubs or small tanks is generally considered one of the best; medium-sized flowers borne on stiff green stems standing 3-5ins. out of the water, snow-white with conspicuous bright green sepals. 5/- each.

Laydeckeri fulgens.

An exceedingly pretty variety, producing its medium-sized flowers in great profusion from May till Oct.; flowers fragrant, rich amaranth, sepals rosy-white, stamens fiery-red. 7/- each.

— lilacea.

A charming light coloured form of preceding; flowers are small, very fragrant; produced in greatest profusion throughout the summer and autumn months; on opening soft blush passing with age to rose and crimson. 5/6 each.

— purpurata.

A counterpart of preceding, flowers larger, deep rosy-crimson, brilliant orange-red stamens. The whole set of Nymphæa Laydeckeri are invaluable for tub cultivation on account of marked refinement of flowers and great profuseness of blooming. 5/6 each.

Odorata alba.

A charming North American species, pale green foliage, with a profusion of small snow-white fragrant flowers. 5/- each.

— Exquisite.

A beautiful variety of Continental origin; large star-shaped flowers with a delicious fragrance, clear shell-pink shaded blush; one of the choicest of this group. 7/6 each.

Shallow pool with Nymphæas and Pontederia Crassipes Major, Primula Sikkimensis and Japonica planted in bog surroundings.

Sunk tub containing Nymphæas, with many interesting bog plants in the background.

— Luciana.

An extremely pretty small growing var., medium-sized star-shaped flowers, rich glowing rose; when established the flowers stand well out of the water. 7/6 each.

— minor.

This is the pygmy fragrant pond Lily of the North-eastern States of America; pretty pale green foliage, small star-shaped flowers, snow-white, with a delicious perfume; a gem for tub cultivation; strong flowering roots. 5/- each.

— rosea.

A beautiful pale rose-coloured form of preceding; not adapted for tub cultivation; unique for small tanks or pools. 6/6 each:

— Sulphurea.

Foliage dark olive-green heavily mottled reddish-brown, forming a very charming setting for its numerous soft sulphur-yellow flowers. 5/6 each.

— Turicensis.

Medium-sized flowers, soft rose-pink, with a delicious perfume. 6/6 each.

Pygmæa alba.

This little Chinese species is the smallest flowered member of this wonderful genus, and is exceedingly charming when planted in tubs or small aquarias; green foliage, tiny snow-white flowers produced in great profusion throughout the summer months. 5/- each.

— helvola.

A soft sulphur-yellow form of preceding, foliage olive-green, mottled maroon. 6/- ea.

Tropical Nymphæas and Nelumbiums.

The gorgeous colouring and the gigantic flowers of the tropical species are among the wonders of the vegetable kingdom. They are easily grown in any greenhouse, either in tubs or tanks, under the same conditions as the hardy varieties. The varieties of Zanzibarensis and Stellatæ will succeed in the open and flower throughout the summer. They should be potted and started in a warm house, planted out the end of May, lifted during October, dried off, storing the tubers in moist sand in a warm house, and re-started in the early spring.

cœrulea, most easily cultivated; medium sized-flowers, pretty soft blue shade. 10/6 ea.

Daubenyana, an invaluable species for tub culture, medium-sized flowers, very fragrant, light blue. 10/- ea.

dentata, strong growing night flowering species; large cup-shaped flowers, snow-white, golden yellow centre. 12/6 ea.

flava, this can be successfully grown outside during the summer, in favoured localities; small golden yellow fls. in great profusion. 7/6 ea.

General Pershing, one of the finest pink varieties yet introduced; enormous flowers of great substance with a powerful fragrance; flowers are borne on rigid stems 9-12ins. above the water level, clear pink illuminated with golden yellow stamens. 25/-.

gracilis, a very beautiful Mexican species, large green foliage, stout stems standing well above the water level, bearing large snow-white sweetly scented flowers. 15/-.

Henry Shaw, large stellate fls., clear azure-blue, standing 15ins. above water level. 25/-

Lotus pubescens, magnificent; blooming towards evening; snow-white flowers, golden yellow stamens, delicious fragrance. 12/6 ea.

House containing Tropical Nymphæas and Nelumbiums with many thousands of Tropical Fish and Reptiles.

Mrs. Pring (new), pretty star-shaped flowers, snow-white, golden yellow anthers. 21/-.

Mrs. Ward. This pretty variety has the free flowering characteristics of the majority of this section, large open flowers standing well above the water, deep rose-pink, shading to red as they age. 15/- each.

Mrs. Whittaker, one of the most beautiful varieties yet introduced, enormous flowers, delightful shade of soft lavender-blue, shading to sky-blue as the flowers age, with conspicuous golden yellow anthers. A.M., R.H.S. 21/-each.

Ortgiesiana alba, large open flowers, soft creamy-white with a striking purple base, sepals striped green. 10/6 each.

Panama Pacific, a beautiful variety of American origin, medium-sized flowers standing well above the water level, distinct shade of brilliant rose-purple shaded amaranth, the outer petals are mottled and flushed purple. A.M., R.H.S. 21/- each.

Pennsylvanica. This beautiful variety is somewhat similar to N. pulcherrima, but many shades deeper in colour. 12/6 each.

pulcherrima (*Blue Beauty*), one of the most beautiful of the hybrid tropical varieties, enormous flowers, a delightful shade of light blue illuminated with golden yellow stamens; free and continuous flowering. 10/6 each.

stellata, a very popular variety, unique for tub culture, medium-sized stellate flowers, rich lavender-blue. 10/6 each.

Wm. Stone, medium-sized flowers, measuring 5-7ins. in diameter, standing well out of the water, rich purple-blue; in flower from sunrise to sunset. 12/6 each.

Zanzibariensis azurea, large stellate flowers, rising 6ins. above the water level, clear azure-blue flowers. 10/6 each.

— **rosea,** large stellate flowers standing well out of the water, various shades of rose. 10/6.

Nelumbiums.

Lindley Medal, R.H.S., 1928.

Lindley Medal, R.H.S 1928.

Perhaps the most strikingly beautiful genus in the realms of Aquatic flora, the Nelumbium or Sacred Lotus in all stages of its growth has an artistic bearing; it always commands interest and admiration because of its sacred family history, being held in great veneration by the ancient Egyptians, revered by the Buddhists—it was to them emblematic of the Soul of Man, resting always above the surging activities of the world, existing in the sunlight pure and undefiled, rooted in a world of experience.

Truly this is a wonderful genus of plants and worthy of every effort of cultivation; massive peltate foliage borne on rigid stems, 3-5ft. high, 18-30ins. across, richly perfumed flowers. They are of easy culture, thriving in a compost of loam enriched with well-decomposed cow manure, and can be successfully cultivated in tubs or artificial tanks in a cold house, in 4-8ins. of water; or they can be grown in tubs outside during the summer and stored away from frost during the winter.

album grandiflorum, a magnificent snow-white Lotus, its immense globular flowers towering well above the handsome foliage. 10/6 each.

flavescens, large globular flowers, delightful shade of soft yellow, remarkably floriferous. 10/6 each.

Grossherzog Ernst Ludwig (new), a Continental variety recently introduced and an acquisition to the beautiful genus; producing an abundance of gigantic leaves with enormous globular flowers, a fine shade of rich rose with a powerful fragrance. 15/- each.

japonicum rubrum, handsome foliage, large open flowers, rich-rosy-red; vigorous grower. 10/6 each.

Kermesianum, a Japanese species of great merit, vigorous habit, producing its large carmine-rose coloured flowers in great profusion. 10/6 each.

Osiris, a very beautiful var., handsome foliage, immense flowers, deep rosy-carmine. 10/6 each.

Pekinense rubrum, a very beautiful Chinese variety, immense foliage, large globular flowers, rich amaranth-red. 10/6 each.

speciosum (*Egyptian Bean of Pythagoras*), this beautiful species has been regarded from the most remote periods as the emblem of fertility. Masses of handsome glaucous foliage, gigantic globular flowers, a pleasing shade of deep rose shading to white. 10/6 each.

Violaceum, a charming variety of recent introduction, medium-sized flowers, rich violet-red, striped and splashed white; a novel combination. 12/6 each.

Corner of "Vlei" covered with Aponegeton distachyon near Cape Town. Hardy and most easily grown in shallow water.

Floating Aquatics.

A very interesting section of Aquatics, when given congenial surroundings, flourishing without care or attention in any receptacle holding water; during the summer months they form masses of attractive foliage on the surface, providing shade and food for fish and other inhabitants of the aquarium or tank. † Not hardy.

Eichornia crassipes major.

Azolla caroliniana, dense carpets of attractive foliage, closely resembling Selaginella or Moss, rapidly increasing by self-division; when exposed to full sun assumes a rich reddish tint; needs keeping under control. 6d. each.

†**Ceratopteris thalictrioides,** when well grown this is a very handsome plant, closely resembling a floating "Stag's Horn Fern"; annual. 1/6 each.

†**Eichornia crassipes major** (*Floating Water Hyacinth*), one of the most extraordinary plants in the vegetable kingdom on account of its wonderful construction and marvellous growth. The strange construction of the inflated petioles of the leaves are curiously enlarged, consisting of loose spongy tissues which act as a lifebuoy, enabling the plant to float and flourish on the surface without the aid of soil. Stout spikes, well furnished with large lavender-blue flowers, with a conspicuous purple blotch; most easily cultivated in aquariums, small bowls and artificial tanks. 1/- each.

Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ (*Frogbit*), a very beautiful species for tank or aquaria; neat floating tufts of kidney-shaped leaves, bearing a profusion of tiny 3-petalled snow-white flowers during July and August. 6d. each.

Lemna minor (*Duckweed*), excellent surfacing plants for the Aquaria, leaves compressed and nearly rounded. 6d. each.

— **triscula** (*Ivy-leaved Duckweed*), an entirely submerged species, three-lobed; very useful as a fish food. 6d. each.

Limnobium spongia (*American Frogbit*), a very distinct North American species, neat floating tufts of olive-green foliage with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 1/- each.

†**Pistia stratiotes** (*Water Lettuce*), a very delightful plant for a warm shady position, rosettes of light green hairy foliage on the surface of the water. 1/- each.

Riccia fluitans (*Crystalwort*), pretty masses of vivid green Moss-like foliage; much prized for the aquarium. 9d. each.

†**Salvinia Braziliensis,** this pretty little Floating Aquatic is suitable for greenhouse or indoor aquarium, close masses of two-ranked oblong leaves, delicate pea-green, covered with small white hairs. 6d. each.

†**Salvinia natans,** a miniature form of "S. auriculata," and very useful in the Aquaria, as it affords food and a depositing place for Goldfish. 6d. each.

†**Trapa natans,** a very curious Floating Aquatic, rounded masses of olive-green foliage with small reddish-white flowers, large edible fruit with chestnut-like flavour. 1/6.

— **bispinosa and verbonensis.** See page 27.

†**Trianæa bogotensis,** close tufts of thick sponged foliage floating on the surface, useful for aquariums or small fancy bowls. 9d. each.

Submerged Oxygenating Aquatics.

It is doubtful if anything is more fascinating to members of the household than to watch the steady development of animal and plant life in a well-stocked aquarium; as an assistance to the nature study student it is indispensable, enabling him to study at close quarters the varied phases of aquatic life, fish, plants, molluscs, algæ, etc.

POOLS, TUBS, OR AQUARIUMS.

Few hobbies are more interesting or less troublesome than a well-cared-for pool or aquarium, and to ensure proper living conditions and keep your water pure and clear, it is essential that suitable oxygenating plants are introduced. The plants by respiration absorb the impurities, consume the carbonic gases supplied by the fish, and release the oxygen which is essential to fish life. With a suitable selection you can provide a well-balanced pool or aquarium and obviate the necessity of changing the water for 12 or 18 months.

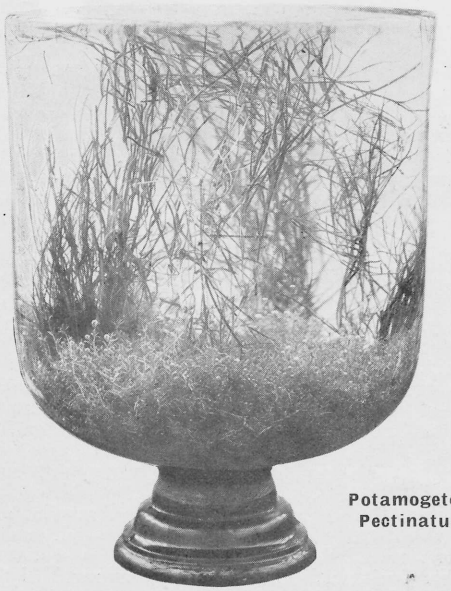
The whole of the following collection can be successfully grown in still water; all are useful, some for their beauty, others for their utility.

SPECIAL NOTE.

It is not possible to supply several of the submerged aquatic plants at all seasons of the year; on no consideration will these plants be disturbed during the resting period; every endeavour will be made to fill orders at the earliest possible moment.

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL:—"Messrs. A. Perry took the only Gold Medal of the day with a wonderful exhibit of Nymphæas and other Aquatics, filling one end of the hall. The Water Lilies were grand, especially Marliacea albida and rosea, and the beautiful white Gladstoniana; contrasted with these giants was the miniature pygmæa helvola with blooms about the size of a penny. Surrounding the Lilies was a huge collection of bog and water plants, from the tall Papyrus (the oldest paper material) to minute Azollas floating on water; among them a series of Aquaria, containing water plants and gold and other fish, including the curious Catfish, with bunches of feelers round its head like a cat's whiskers. Mr. Perry has big tanks for breeding fish, and does a big business in them."

Ludwigia palustris.



Potamogeton Pectinatus.

HORTICULTURAL TRADE JOURNAL:—"The supreme interest of Tuesday's meeting at Vincent Square was the group of Aquatic plants staged by Mr. Amos Perry, of Enfield. Extending the length of the hall, it consisted of a Lily pool filled with beautiful large white and coloured Nymphæas, with pans of Aquatic plants at each side, and taller subjects behind the pool. Great interest was aroused in the different varieties, as the choice was extremely wide, and included sorts unknown to most people. Bowls of Lemon Fish, Sunfish, Goldfish, Golden Orfe and Catfish, in all their beautiful colourings lent added interest to this remarkable display, which was awarded a Gold Medal."

Alisma natans (*Floating Water Plantain*), an interesting and beautiful Water Plantain, with root leaves which are entirely submerged, and small elliptical leaves floating. In July and August the surface of the pool or aquarium is covered with small white flowers. 6d. ea.

Ambulia sessiliflora, pale green ranunculus-like foliage, deeply segmented; fish are very fond of eating this plant. 1/6 each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

Anacharis canadensis, one of the finest submerged Aquatics for the fish culturist or for the aquaria; luxuriant dark olive-green foliage; goldfish are very partial to this plant when spawning; most easily grown; must be kept under control in lakes or pools, or it will prove a nuisance. 6d. each.

Cabomba aquatica, a beautiful Mexican species, with yellow flowers; May. 1/6 each.

— **Caroliniana,** an extremely attractive submerged Aquatic, forming dense whorls of narrow green segments, from which rise dainty snow-white flowers just above the water. One of the most effective Aquaria plants in cultivation, and unexcelled as an oxygenator.. As seen in the aquaria it rivals in its delicate vivid greenery the most beautiful of exotic ferns. 1/6 each.

— **rosæfolia,** this lovely species has dark green Fern-like pink and copper foliage, as fine and as delicate as the green species, but infinitely more attractive. 2/6

Callitriche autumnale, a very useful species for aquarium decoration; close tufts of brilliant green foliage which never rises above the surface of the water. 9d. each.

— **verna** (*Starwort*), a beautiful native species, forming dense masses of underwater and surface foliage, rendering it invaluable for fish, and affording protection and shade for young stock. Is also a favourite rendezvous for Fresh Water Shrimps, which wrap their eggs in its slender leaves and entice those fish seeking a dainty meal. In character the whole year. 6d. each.

Ceratophyllum demersum (*Hornwort*), a very useful plant for the aquaria; dense whorls of narrow bristle-like foliage, entirely submerged. 1/- each.

Elodea callitrichoides.

Elodea densa.

Chara, a curious and interesting genus of useful quick-growing Aquatics, producing bristly whorls of foliage, somewhat similar to the Hornwort. These plants are reputed to have the power of keeping away mosquitoes.

— **aspera,** bright green. 6d. each.

— **foetida,** bronze. 6d. each.

— **gracilis,** pale green. 6d. each.

Cryptocorine, an extremely interesting genus of Aroids, and admirably adapted for tropical tank or aquarium cultivation; attractive cordate foliage, and a club-shaped spadix or spike in the centre of the flower hidden by a hooded spathe; requiring deep shade.

ciliata, 5/-. **sericea,** 5/-. **Willisii,** 3/6.

Elatine macropoda, diminutive tufts of Moss-like foliage; unique carpeter for small aquariums. 2/6 each.

Elodea callitrichioides, an extremely interesting species, and invaluable for Aquaria cultivation; producing an abundance of pea-green finely divided foliage, affording ample protection for young fish during the breeding season ;a first-class oxygenator. 6d. ea.

— **crispa,** a fine plant for the aquarium, stout stems densely clothed with attractive reflexed leaves. 1/- each.

— **densa,** stout stems well furnished with whorls of dark olive-green foliage; one of the best oxygenators; a good plant for the aquaria. 1/- each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

Eriocaulon septangulare (*Pipewort*), a North American species, with tufts of very fine hair-like foliage, rooting freely, flowers white; the foliage gives a dainty effect under water. 1/- each.

Fontinalis antipyratica (*Giant Water Moss*), a rare native Aquatic, and one of the finest for supplying oxygen to the water; dense masses of olive-green moss-like foliage. 1/-.

Heliocharis acicularis, dense mats of hair-like foliage, giving a very graceful and pleasing effect under water; similar in character to the "Pipewort." 1/- each.

Helosciadum nodiflorum, has somewhat the appearance of Watercress under water; umbels of white flowers. 9d. each.

Hottonia palustris (*Water Violet*), forming masses of submerged Fern-like foliage, of a lovely pale green, flowers varying from white to lilac; standing well out of the water. 9d. each.

Hydrilla verticillata, an excellent oxygenator for the aquarium; dark green bristle-like foliage arranged in whorls up stem. 1/-.

Isœtes lacustris (*Quillwort*), forms dense bright green tufts of thick linear leaves 2-6ins. long, with enlarged bases, giving the plant a bulbous appearance. 1/6 each.

Leptanthus graminea, creeping masses of bronze and green foliage, with rich yellow star-shaped flowers floating on the surface of the water. 1/- each.

Myriophyllum spicatum.

Vallesneria spiralis.

Littorella palustris (*Shoreweed*), dense tufts of rounded dark green stems 2-4ins. high, throwing up solitary barren flowers with extraordinarily long filaments. 9d. each.

Lobelia Dortmanni, close tufts of rounded foliage, sending up a slender spike with a terminal raceme of light blue drooping flowers. 2/- each.

Ludwigia Mulerttii, an extremely pretty submerged Aquatic, small oval leaves, dark olive-green shaded pink. 9d. each.

— **palustris,** extremely attracive, dark green foliage with metallic lustre. 9d. each.

Mentha aquatica, scented like the garden Mint; has the power of keeping water clear in the aquarium for many months; whorls of lilac flowers; shallow water. 6d.

Myriophyllum heterophyllum, leaves finely divided, thickly set; like a cluster of upright tassels which are green in shade, and dark green to bronze-red in sun. 2/-

— **japonicum,** one of the most beautiful of the genus; each whorl of leaves is tipped pretty bronze-red colour. 1/6 each.

— **proserpinacoides** (*Parrot's Feather*), a favourite plant for the aquarium, whorls of narrow vivid green segments; also beautiful for basins of fountains or in pots partially submerged graceful long stems over the edge resembling a Japanese fernball. 6d. ea.

— **spicatum** (*Spiked Water Milfoil*), first-class aquarium plant, forming tangled masses of slender much-branched stems, whorls of leaves cut into numerous hair-like segments. Throws up slender spikes of greenish flowers. 1/- each.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

— **verticillatum** (*Whorled Milfoil*), differs from preceding in having the flowers in whorls at the base of the leaves, reddish stems. 1/- each.
alternifolium, 2/-. **scabratum,** 1/6. **hippuroides,** 1/6. **species,** 1/6. **prismatum,** 1/6
Najas microdon, a slender branching submerged Aquatic, with narrow toothed leaves in crowded whorls. 1/6 each.
Œnanthe fistulosa (*Water Dropwort*). This lovely plant has pretty green submerged carrot-like foliage; very useful for the aquarium during the spring and winter, as it retains its colour and vigour. 6d. each.
Pilularia globulifera (*Pillwort*), bright green wavy fronds, a few inches in height, covered with little round green sports. 9d. each.
Potamogeton crispus, the most marked of the species, red leaves with well-defined veining and edges prettily crimped. 9d. each.
— **densus,** opposite leaves clasping the stem, bright red, roots easily. 6d. each.
— **lucens,** one of the largest of the submerged Aquatics, large shining leaves prominently veined, and spikes of small green flowers rising above the surface of the water. 1/-.
— **pectinatus,** a handsome plant for deep aquariums, narrow grass-like leaves; affords good cover for small fish. 1/- each.
— **perfoliatus,** entirely submerged, egg-shaped leaves, very delicate, clasing the stem. 1/-.
— **pusillus,** very narrow thread-like stems, submerged or just floating on the water. 9d.
Proserpinaca palustris (*Mermaid Weed*), an attractive plant, creeping stems with lanceolate leaves, submerged leaves cut in narrow segments, flowers white. 1/6 each.
Ranunculus aquatilis (*Lodewort*), a British species; the floating leaves are three-lobed, the submerged ones a tangled mass of narrow segments; snow-white flowers. 6d. each.
— **delphiniensis,** a very pretty plant for deep or shallow water, foliage cut into narrow segments. 9d. each.
Sagittaria gramineus, a popular aquarium oxygenator, grass-like leaves; very similar to "Vallisneria spiralis." 1/6 each.
— **isœtiformis,** a narrow-leaved species, probably the most slender of the genus; small rounded surface leaves and tiny white flowers. 1/6 each.
— **pusillas,** narrow tape-like leaves, very useful for the aquaria. 1/6 each.
— **sinensis,** dark green grass-like foliage, entirely submerged, emitting an incessant supply of oxygen; spikes of pure white flowers, from 9-12ins. above the water surface; very ornamental as well as useful. 2/6 each.
Septilia carolinana, one of the prettiest submerged Aquatics, soft green stems, clothed with pale green sessile leaves, pale blue flowers. 1/- each.
Tillæa recurva, creeping masses of brilliant Fern-like foliage; very pretty. 6d. each.
Trapa bispinosa, a greenhouse biennial from the East Indies; attractive olive-green Holly-like foliage, with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 2/6 each.
— **verbonensis,** an extremely pretty species from "Iago Maggiore," dark olive-green glabrous foliage, and small pure-white flowers. 3/6 each.
Utricularia emarginata, very prolific; dark green foliage and bladders; of smaller growth and more compact than "U. vulgaris." 2/6 each.
— **vulgaris,** a very interesting carnivorous plant for the aquaria; tiny yellow flowers thrust a few inches above the surface of the water, slender stems bearing a profusion of thin hair-like leaves and small green bladders, with an opening at the apex, guarded by a valve which opens inwards; the victim has no difficulty in gaining admission, but once inside never regains liberty, for the cells of the bladder exude a viscous fluid which dissolves all the soft parts of the insect's body, and by a slow process of assimulation is thereby nourished. 1/- each.
Vallisneria spiralis (*Tape Grass*), one of the most popular aquarium plants; long tapering grass-like leaves which afford good cover for fish. 6d. each.
— — **var. Corkscrew,** similar to above, but has twisted leaves like a corkscrew. 2/- ea.
— **gigantea** (*Giant Tape Grass*), pretty aquarium subject, broad tape-like foliage, small white flowers borne on spiral stems to the surface of the water. 2/6 each.
Zannichinella palustris, creeping masses of slender branched stems. 1/- each.

Nuphar.

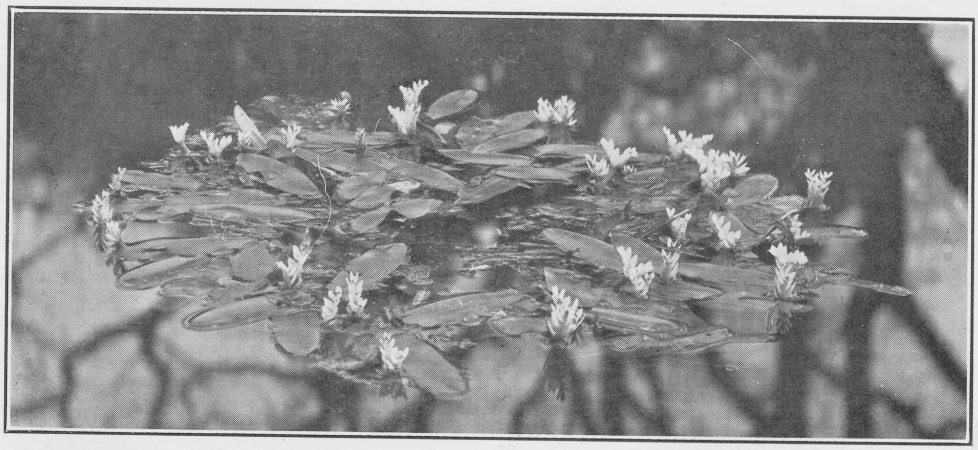
A small genus of very beautiful Aquatic perennials, closely allied to the Nymphæa. They are quite hardy and most easily grown, and several of the following will thrive in running water providing they are planted in full sun.

advena, a beautiful North American species; partially shady stagnant pools can be successfully transformed by the use of this species; producing an abundance of bold olive-green foliage standing well above the water level, large golden-yellow flowers with conspicuous crimson anthers; one of the best of this genus. 3/6 each.
affine, large light green foliage, with bright golden yellow flowers. 4/6 each.
Japonicum, a rare Japanese species, foliage standing well out of the water, medium-size rich yellow flowers. 4/- each.
Kalmianum, small growing var., bright green foliage, small rich yellow flowers. 5/- each.
lutea (*British Yellow Water Lily*), strong flowering roots; good for running water. 1/6.
pumilum, a diminutive species, tiny yellow flowers; unique for tub culture. 5/- each.
sericeum, medium-sized peltate fol., small yellow flowers; plant in shallow water. 4/-.

Stout oak tubs, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across, 13/6 each.

Aquatic Plants.

Where water and swamp land exists, naturally, the possession of an aquatic garden is only a question of arrangement in selecting suitable subjects, and there are in many gardens ugly ditches and swampy sites that could easily be converted into picturesque and pleasing water gardens. Water Lilies are of supreme interest, but these should be given harmonious surroundings by freely planting other Aquatics where their colour and diversity of form will enrich and beautify the general surroundings. The following are all admirably adapted for planting in conjunction with Nymphæas and can be successfully cultivated in 2-15ins. of water. A selection of suitable subjects for marginal planting will be found enumerated on pages 37 to 43.



Aponogeton distachyon.

† Rootstocks, submerged leaves and flowers on or above the water level; plant those marked * in 5-6ins. of water, those marked ‡ in 12-15ins. of water, and remainder in 2-4ins. of water, and not less than 2 to 4ins. of heavy loam.

§ For greenhouse cultivation; many can be grown outside during the summer months, but will have to be wintered in a cool or warm greenhouse.

*†**Acorus calamus,** pale green lance-shaped foliage, growing 3-4ft.; very effective. 9d. ea.

†— **gramineus,** a pretty Chinese species, close tufts of dark olive-green foliage. 1/- each.

†— **variegatus,** the grass-leaved Acorus, with pretty striped foliage; shallow water. 1/-.

*†— **japonicus fol. var.,** similar to preceding, foliage striped red and yellow. 1/- each.

†— **pusilla,** slender Grass-like leaves, smaller than preceding. 1/6 each.

*†**Alisma plantago** (*Water Plantain*), a pretty plant for large lakes, ample foliage and loose heads of white flowers. 6d. each.

*†— — **var. lanceolata,** branching spikes of pretty rose-coloured flowers; distinct lanceolate foliage. 6d. each.

†— **stenophylla,** an attractive species, narrow strap-like leaves, loose heads of rose-coloured flowers. 9d. each.

§**Ampularia gigas,** a prostrate growing Aquatic, rather like a small "Tradescantia," the alternate leaves are heavily striped rose, green and cream. 9d. each.

§**Aponogeton angustifolium,** a narrow-leaved species, with small white flowers. From the Cape of Good Hope. Stock limited. 12/6 each.

‡†— **distachyon** (*Water Hawthorn*), one of the loveliest of all known water plants, either for growing in the conservatory or in the open; flowers large, furcate, pure white with jet black anthers, with a powerful fragrance of Hawthorn; quite hardy, growing in 1 to 2ft. of water, increasing rapidly and in flower throughout the season. 1/3 each.

§— **leptostachyus var. lilacina.** Ex., "The Nurseryman and Seedsman," May 30th, 1929: Aponogeton leptostachyus var. lilacina.—The leaves of this species are lanceolate, 1 to 3ins. long, and lie on the water. The bi-forked spike has deep purple bracts and perianth segments, fading to lilac with age. A.M., R.H.S. 2/6 each.

†**Arundo donax versicolor,** a very handsome grass for growing in and near the water's edge, graceful waving foliage, pale lemon, lightly striped green. 1/6 each.

§**Bacopa amplexicaulis,** one of the most beautiful Aquatics in cultivation, stout stems densely clothed with sessile soft green leaves, pale blue flowers. 1/- each.

§— **monnieri** (*Herpestis*), creeping masses of attractive foliage, soft blue flowers. 1/-.

†**Bidens cernua** (*Nodding Burr Marigold*), heads of drooping yellow flowers, bristly spiked fruits; annual. 6d. each.

†— **tripartita,** three parted leaves, smaller flowers than preceding; annual. 6d. each.

Cyperus gracilis.

*†**Butomus umbellatus** (*Flowering Rush*), an extremely pretty British species, which can be successfully grown in 1ft. of water, or in any very wet spot; narrow three cornered leaves from 2-3ft. in length, stout flower spikes terminating with large umbels of deep purplish-pink flowers. 6d. each.

*†**Brassenia peltata** (*Water Shield*), a very interesting Aquatic for the pond or aquarium; a native of North America, consequently quite hardy; small floating oval foliage with small purple-coloured flowers. 1/6 each.

Calla (*Richardia*), exceedingly effective grown in pots, sunk in water during the summer, and stored away from frost during the winter months.

‡— **æthiopica,** if planted in a foot of water can be successfully established, providing it is planted in a sunny position. 1/-.

§— **alba maculata,** handsome green foliage, spotted white, the flowers not so large as above, but quite as showy. 1/6 each.

*§— **Elliottiana,** deep golden yellow; finest of this group. Specimen roots, 2/6 each.

†— **Little Gem,** a diminutive variety, growing well under a foot; small white flowers; very pretty for pot culture. 9d. each.

*§— **Mrs. Roosevelt** (new), abundance of soft lemon-yellow flowers, the foliage is remarkably handsome, dark green, with large transparent silvery blotches. 1/6 each.

*§— **pallida,** a new species from Africa, large flowers, a uniform shade of pale yellow, and brilliant violet central blotch; very distinct. 1/6 each.

†— **palustris** (*Bog Arum*), a very pretty prostrate-growing Aquatic, especially when planted in a few inches of water at the margins; attractive foliage, small Calla-like flowers, pure white. 9d. each.

§— **Rehmanni,** one of the most attractive, handsome foliage, bearing beautiful delicate soft rosy-pink flowers. 5/- each.

†**Caltha Hortulanus Budde** (new), one of the most distinct members of this pretty genus; medium-sized flowers full double, thin fluted petals, closely resembling a small Cactus Dahlia. 5/- each.

†— **palustris** (*Marsh Marigold*), pretty foliage, masses of golden yellow flowers. 9d. ea.

†— — **monstrosus plenus,** ex. large golden yellow flowers; very rare. 1/6 each.

— — **nana plena,** a very pretty variety of recent introduction, clustered heads of small double golden yellow flowers. 1/6 each.

†— — **plena,** medium-sized flowers, produced in great abundance during early spring; full double, richest golden yellow flowers. 9d. each.

†— — **semi-plena** (new), pretty introduction, large semi-double fls., rich golden yel. 2/-.

†— **polypetala,** a remarkable plant, which can best be described as a gigantic Caltha palustris, having leaves 5-6ins. across, growing 18ins. in height; stout leafy stems bearing several large golden yellow flowers 2-3ins. across; can be successfully grown in 2-4ins. of water or in any very damp spot; a plant of exceptional merit. 2/- ea.; extra strong, 3/-.

†— **rotundifolia,** a very pretty and distinct species, close tufts of dark green foliage a profusion of snow-white flowers. 1/6.

†**Carex acuta aurea fol. var.,** handsome variegated leaved ornamental grass for waterside planting. 9d. each.

†— **depauperata,** low-growing and very desirable for the margins of pools; in appearance similar to the Cyprus. 1/- each.

†— **japonica fol. var.,** wide distinctive foliage, with narrow white band. 1/6 each.

†— **pendula maxima,** a robust variety with triangular leafy stems, 3-5ft. high. 6d.

†— **pseudo-cyperus,** one of the finest of this genus, attractive fol., bold heads of green inflorescence, resembling a Cypress. 1/6.

Juncus follicularis fol. var.

§**Cladium mariscus** (*Syn. Germanicum*), a very handsome subject for naturalising, abundance of bold grass-like foliage; 5-6ft. high. 2/6 each.

§**Calocasia antiquorum** (*Japanese Taros*), a magnificent foliage plant for Greenhouse cultivation; stout purplish stems, large green beautifully glossed leaves. 3/6 each.

§— **Himalayan species.** very varied in character. Strong pot plants, 5/- each.

§— **multifolia** (*Japanese Water Taro*), an interesting Aquatic, easily grown in a shallow bowl between stones; dark purple stems with Caladium-like foliage, and in character the whole of the summer. 2/6 each.

†**Comarium palustre,** creeping plant with divided foliage, rather like a Potentilla, small purple flowers. 9d. each.

†**Cotula coronopifolia,** a first-class marginal plant, dotted with bright golden button-like flowers the size of a shilling, from March and April right through till October. Deeply cut foliage; 1-1½ft. high. 6d. each.

§**Crinum Americanum** (*Water Amaryllis*),, a beautiful Tropical marsh species, stout stems, terminating with large umbels of pure white bell-shaped flowers. 5/- each.

†**Cyperus adenophorus,** a low-growing Brazilian species, about 2ft. high, producing umbels of whitish-green inflorescence, and the familiar "Umbrella" appearance; very ornamental and suitable for marginal planting and pot culture. 1/6 each.

§— **alternifolius** (*Umbrella Grass*), one of the most decorative of this genus; plant in shallow water or in the aquarium; it is also an excellent house plant, thriving well in a closed room, where so many plants refuse to grow. 1/-.

†— **Brownii,** a distinct species, growing 15-18 ins. high, with close tufts of very dark green foliage and crowded heads of almost pure white inflorescence, long curling green bracts. 1/-.

†— **erythrorrhizus,** of similar habit to "C. parramattensis," growing 18-24ins. high, with a light green inflorescence, which turns brown with age; very attractive. 1/- each.

†— **flabelliformis,** one of the tallest, when matured growing 3-4ft. high, dark bottle-green foliage, but with a lighter umbrella effect than any of the other species. 1/- each.

§— **gracilis,** one of the prettiest of this genus, slender wire-like stems terminating in close heads of long leaf-like bracts and brown inflorescence. 9d. each.

†— **Killingia monocephala,** an extremely dainty bog perennial, bearing an abundance of curled foliage, slender wire-like stems, terminating with curiously shaped snow-white flowers, which with age bend to the ground and quickly takes root, forming a new plant. Curious and interesting. 1/- each.

†— **longus,** very ornamental Grass-like species, 3-4ft.; useful for any spot, imparting quite a sub-tropical aspect. 6d. each.

— **papyrus**—see Papyrus antiquorum.

†— **paramattensis,** an ornamental Grass producing its heavy inflorescences very freely, male, tall light green panicles; female, shorter golden brown; 3-4ft. high. 2/- each.

Cyperus paramattensis.

§— **tompanthus nanus,** pretty Grass, umbrella-like heads; 3-4ft. in height. 9d. each.

†— **vegetus,** crowded heads of curious mahogany-coloured flowers, remaining in good condition the whole winter. 1/- each.

§**Eichornia azurea,** an extremely beautiful species, thick spongy stems creeping along the surface of the water in all directions; flowers are produced in dense spikes, a lovely shade of lavender-blue with a rich purple centre, fringed petals. 7/6 each.

§— **crassipes major**—see page 23.

†**Eriophorum angustifolium** (*Cotton Grass*), masses of narrow Grass-like foliage, terminal heads of Cotton-like inflorescence. 9d. each.

†— **latifolium,** slender grassy foliage, with a profusion of cotton-like inflorescences. 1/-.

†— **Scheuchzeri** (*capitatum*), one of the most beautiful of Cotton Grasses, with white silky tail-like inflorescence; the woolly appearance persists right through the summer; very ornamental when cut for vases. 1/6 each.

†— **vaginatum** (*Hare's Tail Cotton Grass*), tufted stems 1ft. high, bearing ½in. spikes of cotton-like inflorescence. 1/- each.

*†**Glyceria aquatica,** a rampant Water Grass, only adapted for large lakes; a good cover plant for wild fowl. 6d. each.

*†— — **spectabilis,** one of the most effective variegated Grasses in cultivation; most easily grown in 1-4ins. of water; erect habit, pale green, striped yellow, cream and red; this plant has received many honours at home and abroad. 9d. each.

§**Gratiola officinalis,** handsome edging plant with serrated lanceolate leaves, small lilac flowers in the axils of the leaves. 9d. each.

†**Gymnotheca chinensis** (*Houttenyia Cordata*), masses of olive-green cordate foliage, flowers pure white, star-shaped. 1/- each.

§**Heteranthera reniformis,** a most desirable species, rooting freely along the stems, extremely attractive foliage, smal soft blue flowers. 9d. each.

§— **zosterifolia,** close tufts of distinctive foliage, soft blue flowers. 9d. each.

†**Hippuris vulgaris,** a singular plant, with erect jointed stems branching at the base, bearing whorls of very hard narrow leaves; a good plant for running water. 6d. each.

Hottonia palustris—see page 26.

Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ—see page 23.

†**Hydrocotyle vulgaris** (*Marsh Pennywort*), creeping masses of small crenate leaves and greenish-white flowers. 6d. each.

†**Hypericum elodes,** creeping hoary foliage, spangled bright golden-yellow flowers. 1/-.

Jussiæa Sprengeri.

†**Iris pseudo-acorus** (*The Yellow Water Flag*), one of the finest plants for extensive planting; will grow well in 1 to 12ins. of water. 9d. each.

†— — **albus,** another desirable variety; very free; pretty shade of creamy-white. 2/6 each.

†— — **fol. var.,** a most attractive variety, the foliage in the early spring being a uniform bright yellow, which turns green towards late summer; flowers in great abundance, clear yel. 9d.

†— **Bastardi,** very distinct and pretty, flowers of a uniform primrose-yellow. 2/6 each.

†— **Kæmpferi**—see page 37.

†**Isnardia palustris,** carpets of attractive foliage, turning red towards the late summer; extremely effective planted by the waterside. 9d. ea.

†**Isolepis setacea** (*Scirpus*), a little plant a few inches high, forming dense tufts olive-green foliage, dark brown spikelets. 9d. each.

Juncus, extremely interesting genus of perennial Aquatics, widely distributed throughout the Arctic and Temperate regions; will thrive in any boggy situation, and in water 4-6ns. deep; usually with rigid evergreen foliage and characteristic brown inflorescence. The following are all distinct:—

†— **bufonius,** short tufts of dark green foliage, smothered during late summer and autumn with loose plumes of bright red inflorescence; effective; useful for game cover. 6d. each.

†— **follicularis fol. var.,** one of the prettiest of this extensive genus, graceful arching foliage, irregularly banded with broad white bars; most effective in fancy vases by the waterside. 6d.

†— **glaucus,** erect glaucous-blue foliage; handsome subject for the pond or lake. 9d. each.

†— **lætivirens aureus** (*effusus*), a characteristic Rush, growing 2½ft. high, with a longitudinal golden band running through each leaf. 1/- each.

†— **spiralis** (*Corkscrew Rush*), a curious variety; the stems, instead of growing straight, are twisted in a regular corkscrew fashion. 1/6 each.

alpinus. **compressus.** **squarrosus.** **ulignosus.**
chamissonis. **Gerrardi.** **tenuis.**
} All 6d. each.

†**Jussiæa grandiflora,** the finest of this genus, stately bushes 4-5ft. high, large golden yellow flowers produced in great abundance during summer and autumn months. 1/-.

†— **longifolia** (*Primrose Willow*), good plant for marginal planting and tub cultivation, 2-3ft. high, stout leafy stems, profusion of rich golden yellow flowers; closely resembling an evening Primrose. 1/- each.

†— **repens,** very handsome plant with golden yellow flowers, prettily curved petals; grows 3-4ft. high; shrubby growth. 1/- ea.

§— **Sprengeri,** an extremely rare species; one of the most beautiful Aquatic shrubs; when established growing 8ft. high; ample grey foliage, profusion of golden yellow fls. 1/-.

*†**Limnanthemum nymphæoides** (*Villarsia*), a very pretty Aquatic with small Nymphæa-like leaves floating on the surface, with bright golden yellow flowers. 6d. each.

*†**Limnocharis Humboldti** (*Water Poppy*), extremely pretty rampant growing perennial, broad oval floating foliage, masses of golden yellow Poppy-like flowers. 1/- each.

†**Lycopus europæus** (*Gipsywort*), an Aquatic with erect stems, deeply cut lanceolate leaves; whorls of lilac flowers in the axils of the leaves, in July and Aug. 9d. each.

§**Marsilea,** a very interesting genus of half-hardy Aquatics, most easily cultivated in shallow pans in a compost of sandy loam; creeping rhizomes, slender stipes, the lamina divided into four leaflets resembling a 4-leaved clover. Following are all distinct:—

Browni, 1/-. **Drummondi,** 9d. **macrantha,** 1/-.
strigosa, 1/-. **salvatrix,** 1/-. **quadrifolia,** 9d.

†**Mentha aquatica**—see page 26.

†— **hirsuta** (*Hairy Water Mint*), neat bushes with serrated foliage and whorls of lilac-coloured flowers. 6d. each.

†— **sylvestris,** a shrubby plant 1½-2ft. high; stems well clothed with lilac-coloured fls. 6d.

†**Menyanthes trifoliata** (*Bog Bean*), a very pretty perennial Aquatic for shallow water, abundance of attractive foliage, bold trusses of fragrant snow-white flowers; early summer. 9d. each.

†**Mimulus,** in many vars. Full collection see General Catalogue. 6d. each.

†**Miscanthus sacchariferum** (*Bog Hardy Sugar Cane*), an extremely decorative Grass; when established growing 6ft. high. 1/6 each.

†**Myosotis palustris** (*The Water Forget-me-not*), too well known to need any description; very effective when planted in 2 to 3ins. of water. 6d. each, 4/- doz.

†**Nesæa verticiliata,** a rare North American species, found along the margins of lakes, in shallow water or wet ground; very effective during the autumn, when the foliage takes on its autumn tints; close clusters of rosy-purple flowers. 2/- each.

*†**Orontium aquaticum** (*Golden Club*), a handsome North American Aquatic, for growing in 12-18ins. of water; attractive glaucous-blue foliage, with a narrow white spadix covered with small yellow flowers. 1/6 each.

§**Papyrus antiquorum** (*Egyptian Paper Reed*), a very beautiful plant for a shallow tank in the house; dark triangular stems terminating with large umbels of narrow pendant leaves, which impart a very graceful and striking appearance; the pith-like tissues of the flowering stems constitutes the papyrus of antiquity. 5/- and 7/6 each.

*†**Peltandra virginica** (*Water Arum*), stout stems terminating with dark green saggitate foliage, with white flower spathes; a very pretty North American Aquatic for shallow water. 1/6 each.

§**Phalaris arundinacea picta,** striking plant forming compact bushes 2-3ft. high; with narrow green leaves variegated cream, rose and yellow. 1/6 each.

Thalia dealbata.

†**Phragmites communis** (*Arundo-Phragmites*). In general appearance resembling one of the bamboos; masses of bold Grass-like foliage, with conspicuous feathery plumes of brilliant purple inflorescence. 9d. each.

§**Pistia stratiotes**—see page 23.

†**Polygonum amphibium,** masses of attractive foliage, rose-coloured flowers. 6d. each.

*†**Pontederia cordata** (*Pickerel Weed*), a charming N. American species; stout stems rising 2ft. above the water, terminating with arrow-shaped leaves with crowded spikes of pale blue flowers; plant in shallow water. 1/6 each.

— **crassipes**—see Eichornia. See page 23.

§— **lanceolata,** an extremely handsome half-hardy species, growing 6-8ft. high, attractive foliage, with dense spikes of bright blue flowers. Stock limited. A.M., R.H.S. 5/- each.

*†**Ranunculus lingua gradiflora,** a very attractive perennial for growing in 6-12ins. of water, stout leafy stems, profusion of rich golden yellow flowers, nearly 2ins. across.

†**Rumex hydrolapathum** (*Water Dock*), large commanding foliage, which assumes pretty tints of scarlet towards late autumn. 9d. each.

Myriophyllum Proserpinicoides.

§**Saccharium officinarum,** the East Indian sugar cane of commerce; a noble subject for a warm house, growing 10ft. high, graceful arched foliage. 3/6 each.

*†**Sagittaria gracilis,** an elegant and distinct species, producing tufts of lance-like leaves, strong attractive spikes of white flowers with bronze centres. 1/6 each.

*§†— **japonica,** strong growing species, attractive foliage, slender spikes bearing a profusion of snow-white flowers, golden yellow anthers. 9d. each.

*†— — **plena,** one of the most popular members of this genus; stout spikes of large double snow-white flowers, growing about 2ft. above the water level; most easily grown in any sunny position. 1/6 each.

*§— **lancifolia,** one of the most distinct, bold lance-shaped foliage, graceful spikes of snow-white flowers; not hardy. 2/6 each.

*†— **macrophylla,** one of the finest; immense arrow-shaped leaves, soft green, passing to bronze, yellow and buff as they age, stout spikes of snow-white flowers; very rare. 1/6 each.

§— **Montevidensis** (*Giant Arrowhead*), bold arrow-shaped foliage, with long diverging basal lobes; large open flowers over 2 inches across, snow-white with a conspicuous purple blotch at the base of each petal; shallow water; can be successfully grown in pots standing in water. 5/- each.

§— **papillosa,** rare species; medium-sized snow-white flowers; not hardy. 3/6 each.

*†— **sagittifolia,** in summer produces tall arrow-shaped leaves and spikes of snow-white flowers with a purple centre; winter, throws out delicate submerged ribbon-like leaves reaching some two feet in length. 6d. each.

*†— **sinensis,** broad arrow-like leaves, snow-white flowers, bright golden stamens. 2/6 ea.

*†— **variabilis magnifica,** the most handsome of the genus; very slender arrow-shaped leaves, erect spikes of large pure white flowers, conspicuous golden centre; free. 2/6.

†**Saponaria officinalis,** creeping masses of bronzy foliage, which assumes brilliant reddish tints at the approach of autumn. 9d. each.

†**Saururus cernuus** (*Lizard's Tail*), an extremely pretty perennial for growing in shallow water; masses of heart-shaped foliage, with small fragrant white flowers on dense terminal spikes. 1/6 each.

†— **loueiri** (*chinensis*), broad cordate leaves and long tapering spikes of creamy flowers; a native of Eastern Asia. 1/6 each.

†— **lucidus,** a pretty plant for growing in shallow water, producing terminal racemes of fragrant white flowers; about 2ft. 1/6 each.

*†**Scirpus lacustris** (*True Bulrush*), a noble Aquatic, throwing up naked stems 6 and 7ft. high; distinct from anything else; when seen in masses most ornamental. 9d. each.

†— — **minor,** grows some 3ft. high, green narrow stems, large brown inflorescence. 9d.

†— **maritimus** (*Club Rush*), sharply triangular stems, 3-5ft. high; several pretty golden brown spikelets about 1in. long growing together in a cluster. 6d each.

†— **zebrinus,** one of the most effective water plants in cultivation; erect foliage, 3-4ft. high, pale green alternately barred with white; will grow in 6ins. of water, but must have full sun. 2/- each.

Scutellaria galericulata (*Helmet Flower or Skull Cap*), a charming little bog perennial, growing 12-15ins. high, with small downy leaves dotted with Snapdragon-like pale blue flowers. 6d. each.

*†**Sparganum ramosum** (*Bur-reed*), strong growing Water Grass, with curious rounded heads of green inflorescence. 6d.

*†— **simplex,** sword-shaped leaves triangular at the base. 9d. ea.

†**Spartina Townsendi,** a vigorous growing Grass that is being universally adopted as one of the best means for retaining the loose banks of pools and streams. An abundance of dark green foliage which affords excellent cover for game and wild fowl. 1/- each.

Sagittaria Japonica plena.

Primula Beesiana.

*__Stachys palustris__ (*Woundwort*), stout stems, 12-18ins. high, with narrow tapering leaves and terminal heads of mauve flowers. 6d. each

__Stenotaphrum glabrum,__ prostrate growing plant, resembling a miniature Bamboo, leaves prettily variegated green and cream; very desirable for edging a pool. 1/6 each.

§__Telanthera philoxeroides,__ long trailing stems, heads of pink flowers freely produced from the axils of the leaves, foliage in varying shades of red and green. 9d. each.

§__Thalia dealbata,__ large Palm-like foliage, in growth somewhat resembling a Canna, attaining a height of about 6ft.; arching spikes of purple-coloured flowers; a noble plant; will do well planted out during the summer. 2/6 and 5/- each.

__Triglochin maritimum__ (*Arrow Grass*), a vigorous grower for marshes or shallow water, triangular Rush-like leaves and spikes of small lavender flowers; 2-2½ft. 1/- each.

__Typhas,__ extremely handsome genus of waterside perennials; stately Grass-like foliage with conspicuous spikes 6-12ins. long, of downy inflorescence; this genus is often erroneously known as the Bulrush.

†— __angustifolia,__ a rare British species, very narrow glaucous foliage. 1/- ea.

†— __japonica,__ one of the most distinct of this pretty genus, handsome glaucous foliage, slender cat's tail spikes of dark brown inflorescence. 2/6 each.

†— __latifolia__ (*Reed-Mace*), broad linear foliage, 4-7ft. high; fine for cover. 9d.

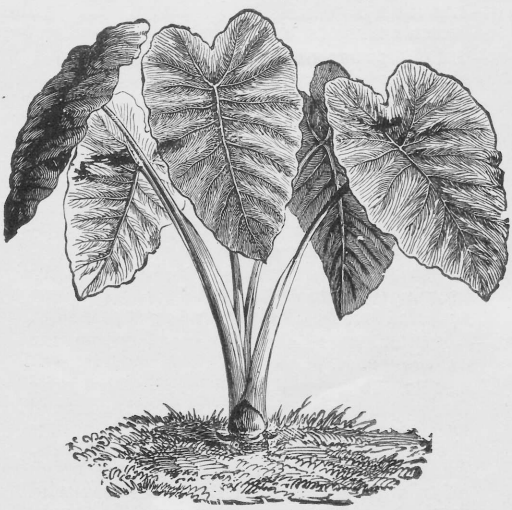
†— __laxmanni,__ graceful arching fol. 1/-.

†— __minima,__ very rare; thin Grass-like foliage, minute globular heads of purple inflorescence; under 2ft. 1/- each.

*†— __Shuttleworthii,__ a most attractive European species, broad sword-like foliage with bold spikes of brown inflorescence. 1/- each.

†— __stenophylla,__ narrow pendant foliage, slender spikes of light brown inflorescence. 1/6 each.

†__Veronica beccabunga,__ although somewhat weedy, yet still worth growing on account of its pretty blue flowers, brighter than Forget-me-not. 6d.



Colocasia multifolia.

Hardy Orchids & Insectivorous Bog Plants

An extremely interesting group of hardy subjects principally indigenous to North America; if congenial surroundings are available they are most easily grown, and when established form objects of great interest. Well established clumps of Cypripediums and Sarracenias will always command attention and excite curiosity.

Calapogon pulchellus, a beautiful North American Orchid, found wild in the wet boggy swamps of North Carolina; plant in sandy peat in partial shade; slender spikes terminated with clustered heads of brilliant rose-pink flowers. 2/6 each.

Cypripediums, a beautiful genus of North American hardy Orchids, easily grown in a partial shady wet position in peat, with a top dressing of sphagnum moss.

— **parviflorum,** small golden yellow flowers during May and June. 2/6 each.

— **pubescens** (*Downy Lady's Slipper*), large golden yellow flowers, spotted brown. 2/6 ea.

Darlingtonia californica, a Californian species that needs protection during the winter; its curious pitcher-like leaves rise to 18-24ins., leaves are erect with a rounded head, with a triangular reddish tongue depending from the aperture; plant in a very wet position in a mixture of sphagnum moss and peat. 5/- each.

Dionæa muscipula (*Venus Fly Trap*), this is considered one of the greatest wonders in the floral world; close rosettes of leaves in pairs joined by a hinged central line; the margins of each are furnished with conspicuous teeth, each lobe carries several bristle-like structures; immediately the insect comes in contact, the leaves suddenly close, imprisoning and eventually killing the victim; plant in wet soil and exposed to full sun, covering the surface of the soil with sphagnum moss; should be wintered in a cold greenhouse. 5/- each.

Drosera filiformis, a very interesting species, with long slender leaves, which are covered with bristling glandular hairs, erect scapes, profusion of rosy-purple flowers. 3/6 ea.

— **rotundifolia,** a very interesting British insect-catching plant; close rosettes of oval foliage, sensitive tentacles and glands; immediately the insect comes in contact with the tentacles the outer edges of the leaves curl towards the centre, imprisoning its victim, while the glands of the plant discharge a strong viscid fluid. 9d. each.

Epipactis gigantea, a vigorous growing species most easily grown in any very wet position in sandy peat or leaf mould; ample foliage, loose racemes of curious shaped flowers, soft purple and brown. 1/6 each.

Pinguicula grandiflora (*Irish Bog Violet*), a handsome bog species found in S.W. Ireland; rosettes of light green fleshy foliage, large rich violet-blue coloured flowers. 1/6 each.

— **vulgaris** (*Bog Violet*), a very pretty British species, similar to preceding, with small violet-blue flowers; Pinguiculas are easily cultivated in a spongy loam covered with sphagnum moss; full sun. 1/- each.

Sarracenia. A very interesting and fascinating group of carnivorous plants; quite hardy and admirably adapted for growing in any wet boggy situation. They are best planted in full sun, in a compost consisting of peat and chopped sphagnum moss; unique for pot culture in a cold house.

— **chelsoni,** beautiful hybrid between rubra and purpurea; the broad pitchers are intermediate between both parents; dark olive green overlaid crimson. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **flava** (*Trumpet Leaf*), a fine North American species, upright pitchers, soft green suffused yellow, reticulated with fine purple veins. 2/6 each.

— **illustrata** (*flava* × *Stevensii*), long funnel-shaped pitchers, dark green with conspicuous crimson veins; closely resembles S. flava. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **intermedia,** slender pale green pitchers, conspicuously veined white. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **melanorrhode,** bold pitchers, dark green, lined and blotched crimson. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **Michelliana** (*Drummondi* × *purpurea*), a very beautiful hybrid, curled funnel-shaped pitchers, olive-green covered with a fine network of fine red veins, diffusing into bold crimson patches as the pitchers age. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **purpurea,** a first-class bog plant, producing an abundance of pitchers beautifully veined and striped crimson. 2/6 each.

Utricularia vulgaris, a very interesting carnivorous plant for the aquarium; tiny yellow flowers thrust a few inches above the surface of the water, slender stems bearing a profusion of thin hair-like leaves and small green bladders, with an opening at the apex guarded by a valve which opens inwards ;the victim has no difficulty in gaining admission, but once inside never regains liberty. 1/- each.

Bog and Aquatic Ferns.

Many of our most beautiful Hardy Ferns are found in the swamps or on the margins of streams that flow through woods, where leaf-mould is found in abundance. The following species and varieties can be successfully cultivated on the margins of streams or artificial pools, providing they have a light rich soil with an abundant supply of moisture.

Osmunda regalis and Lastrea thelypteris delight in a wet swampy position, and can also be planted in the water, providing the crowns are above the surface.

Osmunda regalis (The Royal Fern).

Adiantum pedatum, one of the most attractive of the American species, glistening black stems, delicate soft green fronds; requires a damp shady spot in a compost of leaf mould and peat. 2/6 each.

— — **Klondyke,** beautiful form of preceding; damp shady position; about 3ft. high. 2/6 each.

Asplenium angustifolium, fronds dark green, erect grower; handsome. 3/6

— **thelypteroides,** a pretty American species, well adapted for a wet shady position; thrives best in a spongy peat; height 2½-3ft. 3/6.

Athyrium filix fœmina (*The Lady Fern*), growing in almost any position or soil; to grow successfully requires shade, a light compost of leaf mould and loam and plenty of moisture; 4-5ft. 9d. ea.

Lastrea alpina lepidota, dark olive-green fronds, cut into hair-like segments; to successfully cultivate this var. it should be grown in a partially shady position. 2/- each.

— **Clintoniana** (*Spring Buckler Fern*), a beautiful N. American species; pale green fronds finely divided; plant in loam and peat in equal parts. 2/- each.

— **dilatata** (*The Broad-leaved Buckler Fern*), dark green fronds, for moist spots. 9d. each.

— **Goldiana,** fronds light green, a very handsome Fern for waterside planting. 3/6 each.

— **montana** (*The Sweet Mountain Fern*), interesting, distinct, fronds lemon scented. 1/-.

— **spinulosa** (*Spiny Buckler Fern*), fronds beautifully dissected, pale green fol. 1/6 each.

— **thelypteris** (*Marsh Buckler Fern*). This species will grow in 2 or 3 inches of water, or boggy situation, growing to a height of 2½ft.; most effective. 1/- each.

— **uliginosa,** distinct, N. American, fronds light green; very vigorous grower. 3/6 each.

Onoclea sensibilis (*Sensitive Fern*), a pretty American species, foliage of a light green and almost transparent; this requires planting on the margin of a pool; one of the best ferns for bog or water garden; height 2½ft. 1/- each.

Osmunda cinnamomea, one of the finest of the North American Ferns, well adapted for any moist position, deep or partial shade; growing from 4 to 5ft. high when established. 5/- each. Specimens, 10/6.

— **claytoniana** (*Interrupta*). Another beautiful American species, fronds of a velvety-green; partial shade; growing 4-5ft. 3/6 and 5/- each. Specimens, 10/6 each.

— **gracilis,** a beautiful North American species, graceful bronze-green foliage. 3/6 each.

— **regalis** (*Royal Fern*), a marsh-loving Fern of great beauty, growing from 6-12ft. high; well adapted for any wet or boggy situation. 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

— — **cristata,** a beautiful deep green variety, fronds wide and spreading, each division beautifully crested; a compact grower; 3-4ft. high. 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

— — **purpurascens,** similar to type but dwarfer, with purple stems; a very graceful var. 1/6, 2/6, 3/6 & 5/- each.

— — **undulata,** large spreading fronds with undulated pinnæ. 1/6, 2/6 & 3/6 each.

— — — **Phillips,** fronds pale green, beautifully undulated and crisp. 2/6 each.

Woodwardia angustifolia (*The American Chain Fern*), a pretty bog species, fronds large and spreading; well adapted for planting by the waterside, or any wet place where there is shade; a spongy peaty soil; growing 2ft. high. 2/6 each.

— **Virginica** (*The Virginian Chain Fern*), another bog species and one of the most graceful; can be highly recommended for bog or water garden; growing 2ft. high. 3/6 each.

Large Gold Medal, Leicester.

Irises.

Bog and moisture Species and Varieties.

Large Gold Medal, Leicester.

All species and varieties of Iris are exceedingly attractive and varied in their adaptabilities; thus the Bearded (Iris barbata) and the bulbous Irises are only adapted for the general herbaceous and sunny flower borders, while quite a number of the Beardless species and varieties are most luxurious in their various shades of colour that one fails to adequately describe their charm and varied combinations. These produce bold sheaves of grassy and sword-like foliage that is quite decorative amidst their flowers during June and July, and quite at home when planted in bold masses on the sunny banks by the side of lake or stream. Those marked * are for the banks or boggy situations; those marked ‡ in a few inches of water by the side of lake or stream.

‡**acroides,** abundance of broad grass-like fol., arching sprays of soft canary yel. fls. 1/6.

‡**Aurea,** a noble species, producing abundance of elegant foliage, rigid stems, terminating with large rich golden yellow flowers. 1/- each.

‡**Delavayi,** a beautiful Chinese species, growing 4 to 5ft. high in a moist spot, grass-like foliage, flowers rich violet with a small white blotch. 1/- each, 10/6 doz.

‡**fœtidissima** (*Gladwyn*), purple flowers, with bright scarlet red seeds. 6d. ea., 5/- doz.

‡— **fol. var.,** very pretty, foliage broadly striped white. 9d. each.

Kæmpferi (*The Clematis Flowered Iris of Japan*). A very imposing group of hardy Iris, having a strong vigorous growth, soon forming handsome bushes of broad and elegant fol. from 2 to 3ft. long, and stout stems 3 to 4ft. high, supporting large handsome Clematis-like flowers in succession, in single and double forms, in the most beautiful and fascinating combinations of colour. Planted in a moist soil, by margins of lakes, streams, ponds, or anywhere in boggy soil in sunny aspect; most effective June and July.

12 strong plants selected from the following, 21/-.

Strong flowering plants, 2/- each.

Gekko-no-nami, large double flowers, rich dark blue, shaded purple.

Ho-o-jo, double flowers, deep violet-purple with conspicuos white centre.

Kigan-no-misa, large double snow-white flowers of great texture.

Kimo-no-megumi, single white, faintly lined pale blue.

Kumo-no-uye, large double snow-white flowers; very free.

Kusui-no-iro, large well-formed flowers, rich blue shaded purple.

Meiran, large single flowers, rich velvety-blue shaded purple.

O. Torige, large single flowers, delicate shade of creamy-white.

Senjo-no-hora, large double flowers, rich blue.

Shippo, pure white, prettily pencilled and lined soft blue; very pretty.

Taiheirakee, large full double flowers, rich blue shaded lavender.

Yedo-Juman, large single snow-white flowers, conspicuously lined light purple.

Finest mixed, all colours, 8/- doz.

Iris Kæmpferi.

‡**lævigata Rose Queen,** broad grass-like foliage, pretty glistening soft rose flowers, 2ft. 2/6.
— **semperflorens,** a very beautiful Japanese variety, large flat leaves, soft blue, unique for waterside planting. 3/- each.
monaurea (*monnieri* × *aurea*), a grand plant for border or waterside planting; rich golden yellow flowers.. 1/- each.
Monnieri, a very beautiful late flowering species, large handsome flowers, rich canary yellow; plant in moist spot. 1/- each, 10/6 doz.
‡**monspur** (*monnieri* × *spuria*), bold sword-like foliage, stout spikes bearing several large pale blue flowers, an excellent plant for waterside or damp border. 1/6 each.
‡— **Dorothy Foster,** (F) light blue, (S) soft velvet; 4ft. 1/6 each.
ochraurea (*ochroleuca* × *aurea*), a pretty hybrid, bearing large creamy-white flowers on stout stems, 4ft. high; very free; June. 1/- each.
‡**orientalis** (*ochroleuca*), one of the noblest of this family, growing 4to 5ft. high, foliage and stems perfectly erect, bearing large open flowers white stained yellow; well worth growing for its foliage alone; a plant I can strongly recommend. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz.
*__pseud-acorus__ (*The Water Iris*), flowers deep yellow; 4 to 5ft. 9d. each.
— — **albus,** sulphur-white flowers; 2ft. 2/6 each.
— — **Bastardi,** large primrose-yellow flowers; 3ft. 2/6.
*— — **fol. var.,** variegated form of British species. 9d.
Sibirica. An indispensable group, admirably adapted for general border decoration, water-side planting, or any isolated positions. The following are great advances on existing varieties. large well-formed flowers, clear well-defined colours.
— **alba.** (S and F) white; 3ft. 9d. each.
— **Emperor,** large flowers, deep violet-blue; one of the best of Japanese forms. 1/6 each.
— **falisifolia,** tall, medium-sized flowers, pretty silvery-white. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz.
— **flexuosa,** small flowers, very free; (S) pure white, (F) sulphur, lined purple; 2ft. 1/6 each.
— **Mrs. Maurice Bevan,** distinct and beautiful, large flowers, very free, pale crimson purple; 3ft. 1/6.
— **Mrs. Rowe,** very free; (S and F) silvery-white, flushed rose; 2½ft. 9d. each.
— **Nora Distin,** extremely pretty standards, rich violet falls, broad dark china-blue faintly edged white, white lined base. 1/6 each.
— **Peter Pan,** standards light violet, falls broad, light blue, white base. 1/6 each.
— **Perry's Blue.** A particularly beautiful variety, and universally considered the finest yet introduced, ex. large flowers, over 4½ins. across, standards sky-blue, broad falls standing at right-angles, a wonderful shade of "Old China Blue." 2/- each.
— **Perry's Pigmy,** compact growing variety, flowers small, in great profusion, dark violet. 1/- each.
— **Snow Queen,** not a new variety, but should be included in every collection, abundance of pretty grass-like foliage, large pure white flowers. A.M., R.H.S. 9d. each, 8/- doz.

Iris Siberica

— **Thelma Perry.** This I consider a close rival to the well-known "Perry's Blue," (S) broad slightly frilled, lighter in shade; (F) long and drooping, nearly 2ins., a most delightful shade of soft china blue, with bold white lined blotch; 3½ft. 2/- each.
— **Wm. Logan,** one of the darkest in section; S and F, rich violet-purple. 1/- each.
— **Seedling varieties,** very varied in colour, fine for massing or naturalising. Strong plants, 6d. each, 5/- doz., 35/- 100.
Spuria, fine border plant, stately spikes bearing many dark blue flowers. 9d. each.
— **alba,** stout sword-like foliage, rigid stems, bearing numerous pure white flowers; ex. fine. 1/- each.
— **pallida,** large soft blue flowers, extremely pretty. 1/- each.
‡**Versicolor Arkenensis,** light blue, heavily lined and spotted dark purple. 1/6 each.
— **Indianensis,** attractive purple flowers, conspicuously lined white. 1/6 each.
— **Virginensis,** soft violet and blue, very attractive. 1/6 each.
‡— **lilacina.** (S) lilac, (F) deeper, veined gold and white. 1/- each.
‡— **purpurea.** (S) lilac, (F) deep purplish-blue; 2ft. 9d. each.

12 strong plants in 12 distinct varieties for damp spots or water-side planting for 10/6.

Bog Plants for Waterside Planting.

The margin of the lake, pond, stream or tank is every bit as important as the pool itself, and must receive the same care and consideration in planting. The arrangement of the plants should naturally follow the character of the lake or stream, allowing the natural background to add to, and not detract from, the final result; overcrowding or border-like planting should in all cases be avoided.

Large-foliaged plants are most effective where they are well spaced, and especially if they can overhang the water—as the Gunnera, a gigantic plant with immense imposing leaves. Arundo donax and its varieties—a giant member of the Grass family—quietly forms an imposing group, especially if it can get its roots in the water. Another imposing plant is Jussiæa grandiflora, which can be planted in the water, and when established grows 4ft. high, producing a galax of large golden yellow flowers; groups of the glorious Iris Kæmpferi are most easily acclimatised where the soil is rich and deeply cultivated.

Bog and moisture-loving plants revel in a rich loamy soil, mulched with well-rotted manure, enjoying full sun; care must be taken that they are planted in their respective positions during the early spring.

Gunnera Scabra.

Aconitum, a very effective group, varied in height, flower and foliage, growing 3 to 6ft., stout erect stems, terminating with long spikes of large flowers of different shades of colour, although not adapted for cutting, yet wonderfully effective, especially in moist spots and partial shade.

— **autumnale,** rich blue, ex. fine. 9d.
— **Fischeri,** dwarf, rich blue. 9d.
— **napellus,** soft purple. 9d.
— — **bicolor,** blue and white. 9d.
— **Newry Blue,** rich blue. 9d.
— **Spark's var.,** dark purple. 6d.
— **volubile,** climbing species, bright blue. 1/-.
— **Wilsonii** (new), one of the finest, richest shade of blue. 1/-.

Anagallis tenella, close tufts of soft green foliage, numerous spikes rose-coloured fls. 9d.

Anemone rivularis, a beautiful Himalayan species, loose umbels snow-white flowers. 9d.

Astilbe Arendsii, a charming group of new hybrid Astilbe, result of crossing A. Davidi with S. Japonica and astilboides, growing 2½ft., forming attractive bushes, well-feathered plumes of rich coloured flowers.

— — **Amethyst,** well-branched spikes of erect soft violet-mauve flowers. 1/6 each.
— — **Avalanche,** very desirable pot plant, with dense spikes of pure white flowers. 1/6.
— — **Betsy Cuperus,** one of the finest, stout well-furnished spikes, terminating with drooping sprays of pure white flowers, with pink centre, 5ft. 1/6 each.

— — **Ceres,** tall feathery plumes, rich rosy-lilac. 1/6 each.
— — **Granat,** one of the most distinct, bushy much-divided plumes, dark crimson-red. 1/6.
— — **Gunther,** dense feathery plumes of brilliant pink flowers. 1/- each.
— — **Hyacinth,** bold feathery plumes of clear lilac flowers. 1/6 each.
— — **King Albert,** without a question the finest Astilbe yet introduced, and when established growing about 7ft. high, stout well-furnished stems of pure white flowers. 2/6 each.
— — **Meta Immink,** dense plumes, a delightful shade of bright pink. 2/- each.
— — **Pink Pearl,** effective plumes of soft rose-pink flowers. 2/- each.
— — **Salland,** gigantic plumes of bright red fls.; 6ft. 1/6 each.
— — **White Gloria,** having all the characteristics of "Gloria," but with white plumes. 2/6 each.
— **grandis rosea magnifica,** beautiful clear pink var., with large stately spikes; 4ft. 1/6 each.
Astrantia carniolica, effective bog plant, loose heads of rose-coloured flowers. 9d. each.
— **major,** curious and very pretty masses of greenish-white flowers. 9d. each.
Bocconia cordata, handsome glaucous foliage, plumes of buff-coloured flowers. 9d. each.
Cardamine pratense plena (*The Double Cuckoo Flower*), pretty naturalised along the margins of streams, flowers double rosy-white. 9d. ea.
Chæmelirion luteum (*Wand Lily*), extremely pretty North American species, easily grown in a damp shady nook. 2/6 each.
Chelones, extremely pretty subjects for waterside.
— **glabra alba,** white. 1/- each.
— **obliqua,** deep pink. 1/6 each.
— — **alba,** white. 1/- each.
Chrysobactron Hookeri (*Golden Wand*), distinctly fleshy foliage, stout spikes golden fls. 1/-.
Chrysogonum virginicum, compact spreading habit, bright yellow flowers; 9ins. 1/- each.
Cimicifuga dahurica, large glossy foliage, long branching spikes of pure white flowers. 1/6.
— **racemosa** (*Serpentaria*), large, glossy biternate foliage and long branching spikes of creamy-white flowers. 1/- each.
— **simplex,** beautiful late var., dark olive-green foliage, spikes of pure white flowers. 1/6.

Primula pulverulenta.

Dodecatheon (*American Cowslip*), interesting and pretty family, revelling in a shady spot, producing abundance of Cyclamen-like flowers throughout May and June.
— **Hendersoni,** close tufts of light green foliage, heads of rose-crimson flowers. 1/- each.
— **Media** (*Shooting Star*), a very pretty plant for a damp spot, stout stems, bearing 8 to 12 Cyclamen-like flowers, varying from white to pale rose. 1/- each., 10/6 doz.
— **splendidum,** lovely crimson flowers, wonderfully free, hardy, and easily grown in a moist spot in peat or mould. 9d. each.
Epilobium angustifolium, a lovely plant for naturalising on the margins of streams, growing fully 4ft. high, numerous spikes of pretty rosy-pink flowers. 6d. each, 5/- doz.
— — **album,** a counterpart of preceding, but with pure white flowers. 9d. each.
Eulalia (*Miscanthus*), one of the most effective families of ornamental Grasses; very striking when established. Following are all distinct and worthly of cultivation:—
gracillima, 2/-. **japonica fol. var.,** 2/6. **Zebrina,** 2/6.
Funkias, a splendid group of ornamental plants, forming tufts of handsome foliage of very irregular outline, bearing many spikes of liliaceous flowers, blue, purple and white, for the border, rockery, or the bog garden; in fact, there is scarcely a spot in which they are not effective. My full collection will be found enumerated in my General Catalogue **6 distinct varieties for 5/-.**
Gentiana Andrewsi, 2ft., clustered heads of blue flowers, fine bog plant. 1/- each.
— **asclepiadæ,** beautiful species, long tubular flowers, a delightful shade of soft blue; a gem for a moist spot. Ex. strong home-grown, 1/6 each.
— — **alba,** slender stems, 3ft., 2 or 3 flowers in the axils of leaves, and sometimes in a cluster, pure white, a beautiful plant for moist shady spot. Ex. strong, 2/- each.

Primula Japonica.

— **pneumonanthe** (*The Heath Gentian*), Axiliary and clustered heads of light blue flowers. 1/- each.

Gunnera manicata, a gigantic species, similar in every way to G. scabra, but the leaves are not so deeply cut, and the colour is a light pleasing green, while those of the G. scabra are a deep olive-green, corrugated and spiny. 5/- ea.,; specimens, 7/6 ea.

— **scabra,** a gigantic perennial, and where space can be found there is no other plant to equal it in its colossal dimensions. It is found in the shady ravines of the Andes, where the leaves attain from 12 to 15ft. in height and 3 to 4ft. across, supported on stout spiny petioles rising direct from the ground. It is fond of shade and moisture, and is hardy, especially where the mighty leaves are allowed to rest during the winter over the crown. 3/6 & 5/- each.

Helonias bullata, one of our showiest Bog plants, tufts of evergreen foliage and dense scapes of rosy flowers; about 2ft. high. 2/6 each.

Hemerocallis (*Day Lily*), a very showy group, all of which are of the most simple cultivation, thriving in any border in ordinary soil. When planted by lakes or streams they are most effective. For cutting they are invaluable and exceedingly decorative. Full collection see General Cat.

— **Kwanso plena,** tall-growning variety, with a profusion of large double flowers, pure shade of rich reddish-bronze; July-September. 6d. each.

— **maculata,** large Lily-like flowers, shade of coppery-crimson. 1/6 each.

— **Margaret Perry,** a most beautiful hybrid, producing bold masses of handsome foliage, stout branching stems bearing a profusion of richly coloured flowers for nearly two months, a brilliant orange-scarlet, with a conspicuous yellow line running through each petal, yellow base. 2/- each.

6 distinct varieties for 4/6; 12 distinct varieties for 8/-.

Hibiscus moschatus roseus (*Swamp Rose Mallow*), stately perennial with large single rose-coloured flowers. 2/- each.

Lobelia cardinalis (true), a rare North American species, bright green foliage, slender spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 1/6 each.

— **Purple Mantle,** stately spikes of rich glowing purple flowers. 9d. each.

— **Rosy Gem,** crowded spikes of rich salmon-rose coloured flowers. 1/- each.

— **syphilitica,** a good Bog garden plant, sprays of blue flowers; 2ft. 9d. each.

Lychnis chalcedonica, brilliant scarlet. 6d. each.

— — **alba,** strong growing variety, with terminal heads of pure white flowers. 9d. each.

Lythrum roseum Lady Sackville, effective for bog garden or herbaceous border, great improvement on many now in cultivation, bold spikes of brilliant rose-pink coloured fls., forming a compact bush with sheaves of bloom during summer and early autumn. 1/-.

— — **Perry's var.,** most effective when planted by waterside; flowers cherry-red. 1/-.

Brilliant, crimson-purple. 9d. **dalcana,** bright rose. 9d.

Malva moschata alba, flowers paper white, musk scented. 9d. each.

Mimulus radicans, carpets of bronze fol., studded with violet blotched white flowers; pretty for sunny slope of the rock garden. 9d. each.

— **tigrinus Dazzler,** brilliant Soldiers' scarlet flowers; very effective. 9d. each.

— — **Whitecroft Scarlet,** a persistent bloomer, bright scarlet flowers. 1/- each.
6 in 6 beautiful varieties for 2/6.

Mitchella repens, a very pretty North American species, trailing masses of evergreen foliage, studded with small white flowers, succeeded by crimson fruit. 1/6 each.

Parnassia palustris (*Grass of Parnassus*), a very charming late flowering bog plant; close tufts of cordate foliage, clusters of silvery-white flowers veined green; very pretty. 1/-.

Petasites japonicus giganteus, a most majestic plant for growing near the water, having immense leaves growing 5 to 6ft. high. 9d. each., 7/6 doz.

Phormium cookianum (*New Zealand Flax*), a very ornamental foliage plant, strong tufts of stout foliage, tall spikes of yellow flowers. Pot-grown plants, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

Polygonums, a sub-tropical looking group of plants, all well adapted for planting on the margins of streams, forming noble objects all summer. The following are the best:—
Sachaliense, 9d. **Sieboldi,** 9d.

Primulas, one of the most interesting and pleasing families of Hardy plants we have, and as varied as they are beautiful; hardy, most easily grown; half shady moist spots.

— **Beesiana,** a distinct Chinese species, stout stems, bearing several whorls of rich velvety-purple flowers. F.C.C., R.H.S. 1/- each.

— **Bulleyana,** another striking Chinese species, tall stems, bearing several whorls of rich orange-coloured flowers, fond of a damp spot. 1/- each.

— — **hybrids** (*Beesiana* × *Bulleyana*). These new hybrids embrace a wide range of colours, scarlet, terra-cotta, apricot, buff, deep and light rose, salmon blush, and many shades of violet and purple, most easily grown in any damp spot. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz.

— **burmanica,** stately spikes of reddish-purple flowers, fine for damp spot. 1/6 each.

— **chionantha,** a beautiful Chinese species, pale green foliage with powdered stems, white flower with a dark centre. 1/- ea., 10/6 doz.

— **denticulata,** tall Himalayan species, with globular heads of lilac-coloured flowers. Splendid subject for the bog garden or moist border. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

— — **alba,** handsome variety, with large globular heads of pure white flowers, with yellow centre. Ex. strong, 9d. each.

— **Florindæ** (*Giant Cowslip*), a very beautiful species, recently introduced by Capt. Kingdon Ward, most vigorous constitution, producing a profusion of large heart-shaped leaves, stout stems, bearing immense heads of sulphur-yellow flowers; moisture-loving. F.C.C., R.H.S. 1/- ea., 10/6 doz.

— **helodoxa,** one of the most beautiful, revelling in an open situation in heavy gritty loam by the sides of streams and lakes; many whorls of bright golden flowers. 9d. each.

— **involucrata,** a beautiful Himalayan species, rosettes of shining green foliage, numerous stems bearing heads of white flowers. 1/- each.

— **japonica** (*Japanese Primrose*), tufts of large leaves a foot or more in length, erect stems, 2 to 3ft. in height, flowers in large whorls, several above each other, one of the finest plants we have for a wet shady spot. 9d. each.

— — **alba,** very pretty, soft white flowers. 9d. each.

— — **carnea,** stout spikes, whorls of deep rose-pink flowers. 9d. each.

— — **rosea,** pretty shade of rich salmon-rose. 9d. each.

— — **mixed,** very varied in colour. 9d. ea., 7/6 doz.

— **luteola,** bold masses of light green foliage, stout scapes terminating with crowded heads of rich yellow flowers; very effective if planted in the bog. 9d. each.

— **Poissoni,** a very beautiful Chinese species for a damp position, stout stems bearing large brilliant rosy-purple flowers. 1/- each.

— **pseudo-sikkimensis,** a Chinese species, practically the same as P. sikkimensis. 1/- each.

— **pulverulenta,** stout spikes bearing many large whorls of brilliant crimson flowers. 1/-.

— **rosea,** a choice Himalayan species, umbels of clear rose-coloured flowers. 1/- each.

— **sikkimensis** (*Himalayan Cowslips*), one of the most beautiful of this genus, stout naked stems, with drooping clusters of pale yellow flowers, very fragrant. 9d. each.

Ranunculus acris plenus, loose heads of double yellow flowers. 6d. each.

— **gramineus,** tufts of narrow foliage, loose sprays of golden yellow flowers. 9d. each.

— **speciosus plenus,** dwarf masses of large double golden yellow flowers, pretty plant for a damp spot. 9d. each.

Rheum, ornamental group of noble foliage plants. Strong specimen clumps, 2/6 & 3/6 ea.

Rodgersia æsculæfolia, attractive bronze foliage, crowded heads of creamy-white flowers. 3/6 each.

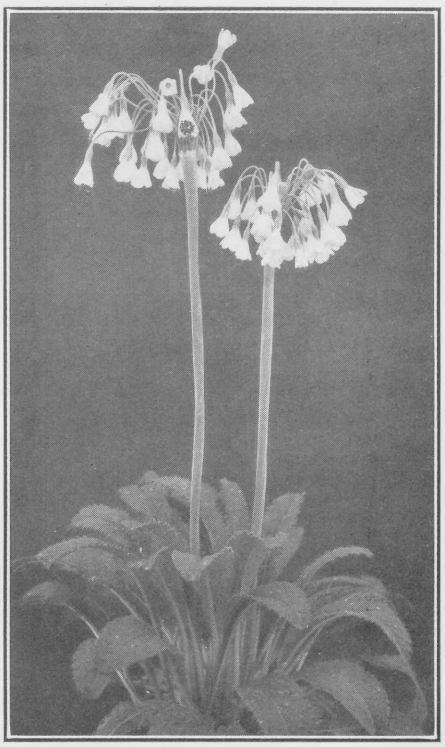
— **pinnata** (*Bronze Leaf*), a very beautiful Chinese species, the foliage is especially handsome, rich olive-green during the summer and changing to rich ruby-red as autumn approaches. Stout stem bearing large panicles of deep rose-crimson flowers; it luxuriates in the dryer positions of the bog garden, but can be successfully grown in the herbaceous border. Ex. strong plants, 2/6 each.

— — **alba,** pure white form, extremely pretty. 2/- each.

— — **elegans,** a few plants only of this beautiful rich crimson flowered variety. 5/- each.

— **podophylla** (*Bronze Leaf*), a very pretty foliage plant, leaves large reddish-bronze, and abundance of white flowers; fond of a moist shady spot. 1/6 each.

— **species Thibet,** collected by Mr. Farrer in Thibet. Stock limited. 2/- each.
— **tabularis,** attractive bright green foliage, loose sprays of creamy-white flowers. 1/6.
Senecio clivorum, large green foliage, loose branching heads of bright yellow fls. 9d.
— **stenocephala,** large heart-shaped deep toothed leaves, bold orange-yellow fls. 9d.
— — **globosa,** a fine subject for waterside or wild garden; large globular heads of small yellow flowers. 9d. each.
— **Veitchii,** strong growing species, bold heads of rich fellow flowers. 1/- each.
Sidalcea candida, although this will do in an ordinary border, yet in a bog will grow 6ft. high, in flower many months. 6d.
Solidago, this family is invaluable for boggy places, wet banks of streams, ponds, etc., growing from 1½ to 6ft. high, forming magnificent specimens. My collection contains the very best varieties and are fully described in Catalogue 275.
— **Ballardii** (new), large sprays of clear golden yellow flowers in great profusion; Sept.; 4ft. A.M., R.H.S. 9d. each.
— **canadensis,** golden yellow flowers. 6d. ea.
— **Cæsia,** an extremely beautiful species, neat buses 2½ft. high, smothered with small golden yellow flowers; most distinctive in this genus. 1/- each.
— **Fruh Gold,** plumes of rich golden yellow flowers; 3ft. 1/- each.
— **Goldschleur,** bright golden yellow flowers, very rich and effective. 9d. each.
— **Shortii,** numerous sprays of rich yellow flowers. 9d. each.
— **Spätgold,** very dark golden yellow; medium height. 1/- each.
6 in 6 distinct varieties for 4/-.



Primula sikkimensis.

Spiræa aruncus, growing 4 to 6ft. high, pleasing fol., plumes of white flowers. 1/- each.
— **filipendula grandiflora,** pretty foliage, graceful heads of creamy-white flowers. 9d. ea.
— — **plena,** pretty Fern-like foliage, graceful heads of creamy-white flowers. 9d. each.
— **gigantea,** the tallest variety in this beautiful genus, growing 6 to 7ft. high, with terminal heads of creamy-white flowers. 9d. each.
— — **rosea,** a noble subject when planted by the waterside, loose fleecy panicles of rose-coloured flowers. 1/- each.
— **ulmaria alba plena,** strong growing variety, good subject for the wild or water garden, loose heads of double creamy-white flowers. 9d. each.
— **venusta magnifica,** a var. of decided merit, flowers larger than type, colour richer. 1/-.
Thalictrum glaucum, strong growing species, with feathery panicles of rich yellow flowers; fine plant for back of the border. 9d. each.
Trollius (*Globe Flower*), a very showy group for spring decoration, producing in the greatest profusion large globular flowers, thriving in any damp spots, charming subjects for water-side planting.

Canary Bird, yellow. 1/-.
Fire Globe, rich orange. 1/6.
Giganteus, pale yellow. 1/-.
Japonicus Excelsior, large flowers, rich orange. 1/-.
— **plenus,** orange-scarlet; very free. 1/-.
Ledebouri, July-Aug. flowering; rich orange col., protruding anthers. 1/6.
Newry Giant, very beautiful, large golden yellow flowers. 1/6.
Springhill Beauty, large handsome golden yellow flowers. 1/6.

Uvularia. A very attractive genus from N. America, graceful stems, elegant drooping flowers not unlike "Solomon Seal," to which this is related; fairly moist position.
— **grandiflora,** extremely beautiful species, large pale yellow flowers. 1/- each.
— **perfoliata,** clear yellow flowers hanging from the tips of its slender stems. 1/- each.
— **sessilifolia,** slender leafy stems, bearing several soft yellow flowers. 1/- each.

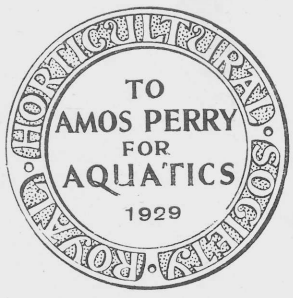
THE HORTICULTURAL PRESS, Sept. 4th, 1929.

Mr. Amos Perry scored a triumph, making one of the most attractive exhibits in the show. There were two Lily pools with Water Lilies, surrounded by a wonderful collection of Aquatics, too numerous to attempt to detail. A very striking plant was Xanthosema violacea, an aroid with a leaf ilke a Caladium. The hardy Adiantum Klondike, a very pretty dwarf Cyperus and Curcuma zeodaria, a handsome Canna-like plant, were conspicuous. The exhibit also included a well-grown collection of Sarracenias, such as we have not seen since Mr. Bruce passed away.

Gold Medal, R H S, 1929, and special congratulations of the Council.

ORNAMENTAL FISHES for Pools and Aquaria.

Wonderful—Scintillating—Unusual.



Gold Medal, R.H.S., 1929 and special congratulations of the Council.

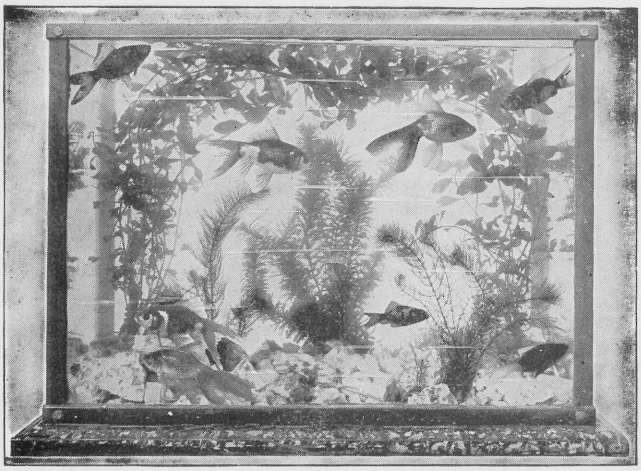
The culture of these fishes is becoming highly popular and general in this country. What is more fascinating than a small well-planted pool with the sparkling radiance of Fancy Goldfish as they flash through its clear depths? They need very little care, and are the natural enemies of the infernal pest —"the Mosquito Larvæ." We have large quantities of all kinds of fancy fishes collected from all over the world, and can advise you what are the best fish for you, if you kindly state your requirements.

Most of the fish and creatures are kept, and in many cases bred, under natural conditions in the open, thus ensuring as far as possible their health and vitality; as some of the items are seasonal they are not always available.

All orders are carefully filed and despatched immediately we consider it is safe to remove from their breeding quarters. When several small creatures are despatched in damp moss, the whole of the contents should be placed into a large bowl of water to enable them to disengage themselves; if this is done they are not likely to be injured or overlooked; many of the creatures are naturally adept at secreting themselves, and no part of the packing should be laid aside without being subjected to the closest scrutiny.

All fish are sent by passenger train. Fish cans are charged at cost and are **not returnable.**

SELECT LIST FOR AQUARIUMS.



Well-balanced Aquarium.

All aquariums containing amphibia and beetles must have a fine gauze covering to prevent their escape.

The sale and purchase of British fish (prefixed with an asterisk *) is illegal between 15th March and 15th June inclusive of each year.

The remainder are cold water foreign fish, and can be supplied the whole year round.

The following species are suitable for either indoor aquaria or outdoor pools; where aquarium space is limited extra fish can be kept in a tub sunk in the garden; by this means the monotony of an aquarium is easily avoided, as very pleasing changes may be effected from time to time.

TROPICAL FISH.

Tropical Fish are small, active, and very little trouble to keep, provided they have sufficient heat.

They cannot survive out-of-doors. Some will stand temperatures as low as 40 deg. Fahrenheit, but as a general rule they prefer a temperature about 70 deg. in a well-balanced aquarium. They never need a change of water, and will withstand the worst possible conditions. No care other than feeding.

LIVE-BEARERS.

Rainbow Fish (*Lebistes Reticulatus*). Remarkable difference occurs in the sexes, and they are prolific breeders. The male is every colour under the sun. The female is longer and more bulky, with an olive-grey hue. The young are born every 4-5 weeks in batches of 20-30 given the proper conditions. Pair, 2/6.

Moon Fish (*Platypœcilus*). Beautifully marked, small, active and glistening Pair 8/-.

Mexican Swordtails (*Xiphophorus Helleri*). Most delicately hued fish with a faint stripe of red down the centre of the body lengthways. Male has a long sword-like fin attached to the lower part of the tail. Most suitable fish to keep in an aquarium. Breeding size, pair 12/-; smaller, 30/- doz.

TROPICAL FISH—*continued.*

NEST-BUILDERS.

Paradise Fish (*Macropodus Viridi Auratus*). These fish will withstand temperatures as low as 40 deg., and are 3in. to 4in. when fully grown; brilliantly coloured with vertical bars of all shades. Breed readily in pools by means of a bubble nest, but should be taken indoors for the winter. They are active enemies of the mosquito and other insect pests. Pair 8/-.

Gurami (*Trichogastor labiosus*). These are close relations to the above, but possess colours in a speckled manner. Very shy and timid fish, but highly interesting. 10/- pair.

Trichogaster fasciatus (*Colisia*), a very handsome species and one of the most interesting of the bubble nest builders; very brilliant during breeding season. 12/- per pair.

— **lalius,** a few pairs only to offer of this beautiful species. 10/- per pair.

EGG-LAYING FISH.

Barbus cochonious (*Indian Rosy Barbel*), a very satisfactory species, glistening silver, suffused rose; during the breeding season the male assumes a beautiful rose-toned sheen. 6/- per pair.

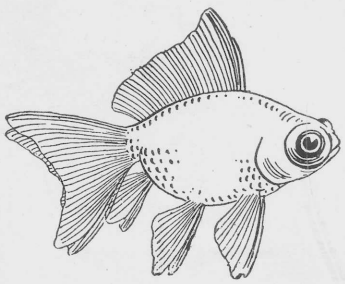
— **vitatus** (*Indian Red-finned Barbel*), satisfactory subject for small aquarium. 10/- pair.

Danio albolineatus (*Brachydanio*), this is a beautiful little fish of a pearly irridescent hue; easily bred in a small aquarium. 8/- per pair.

— **malabaricus,** distinct from preceding, delightful opalescent colour, flushed with soft blue, a distinctive dark line running right through to the tail. 8/- per pair.

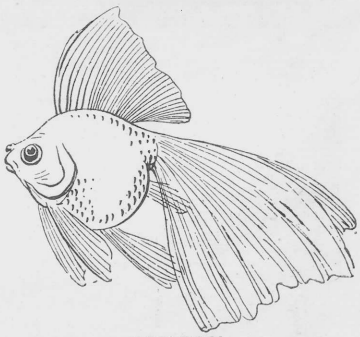
We have a first-class selection of rare and uncommon species of tropical fish, list and prices on application.

JAPANESE FANCY FISH FOR THE AQUARIUM.



TELESCOPIC-EYED FANTAIL.

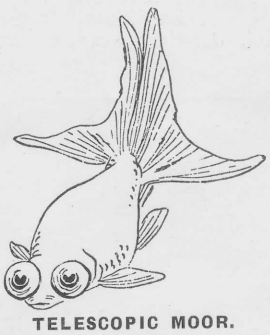
Telescopic Moor, a distinctive fish rarely imported into this country, round, velvety-black bodies with a rich bronze sheen, under surface light bronze, graceful, flowing tail and weird protruding eyes; one of the most picturesque and attractive aquarium fish. 2 x 3ins., 7/6 ea.; 3 x 4ins., 10/6 ea.; larger specimens, 15/- and 21/-.



VEILTAIL.

Calico Fantails (scaleless), very varied in colour, with broad, spreading tails; peach, lemon and intermediate shades to deep red. 5/- and 7/6 ea.

Telescopic-eyed Fantail, attractive flowing duplex tail, with grotesque protruding eyes; most ornamental in the aquarium; various colours. 5/- and 7/6 ea.



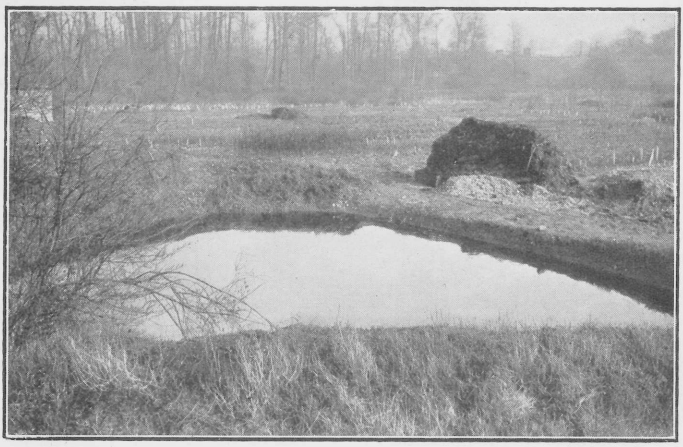
TELESCOPIC MOOR.

Veiltail. The chief characteristics of this beautiful variety is its bold dorsal "sail-like" fin and long pendant sweeping tail; fine specimen fish are most attractive; their slow stately movements make a very pleasing contrast with the more active members of this interesting and beautiful genus; selected specimen fish, 15/6 & 21/- each. Fair specimen fish can be supplied at lower rates.

HARDY JAPANESE, BRITISH & EUROPEAN FISHES FOR OUTDOOR POOLS.

The culture of Japanese fish is becoming highly popular in this country, and we are experiencing an increasing demand each season. They need very little care and are natural enemies to many pests, especially to mosquita larvæ, which is to be found in every pond and pool; and we are only too happy to advise our clients as to the varieties they may need for their particular pool, and to give advice.

Hardy Japanese, British & European Fishes for Outside Pools—*contd.*



Winter quarters for many thousands Gold and Silver Orfe.

Amiurus nebulosus (*Cat fish*), hardy, suitable for tank or aquarium; its curiously bearded mouth gives this fish a very odd appearance; a great bully, larger than his companions. 1/- each.

Carassius auratus (*Gold-fish*), this well-known fish can be had in many colours, and only acclimatised specimens are sold. 9d. & 1/1 each. Specimens, 5/- & 7/6 ea.

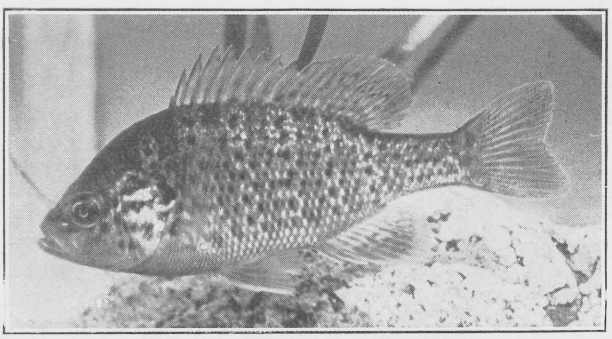
— **Comet,** a most graceful fish, with luxuriant flowing fins and tail; quite hardy and adapted for pond or indoor aquariums, an active swimmer and deadly enemy to all aquatic insects; 4 to 6ins., 5/-; 6ins. and over, 7/6 each.

— **Fantails,** active little fish, quite hardy, with a double flowing skirt, and round, dumpy body; red or red and silver. 5/- and 7/6 each.

— **Shubunkin,** a Chinese var. similar to the Comet but much more elegant; no two are alike; harlequined in red, gold, black and white; quite hardy; 3 to 5ins., 6/- ea.; 4 to 6ins., 7/6 ea. Blue and lavender variegated (very scarce), 10/6 ea.

***Cyprinum Carpio** (*Carp*), one of the most widely known fish. hardy. 6d. & 1/- ea. Ex. large, 2/6 each.

— **Mirrow,** a very attractive variety, growing to a great size; fine for large pools or lakes. 1/6 & 2/6 each.



Eupomotis gibossus (Sunfish).

Eupomotis gibossus (*Sunfish*), a great favourite for the aquarium on account of its beautiful colouring, tameness and hardiness. 1/- and 2/6 each.

***Gasterosteus aculeatus** (*Three-spined Stickleback*), a very interesting little species, easily kept in the aquarium. 3d. each.

Shady pool for Carp and Tench.

Gobio fluviatilis (*Gudgeon*), handsomely spotted fish, large head, incipient moustache and decidedly grubby habits. 9d. & 1/- each.

Leuciscus auratus (*Golden Rudd*), one of the most beautiful coloured fish known; when young they are bright red with copper colouring about the head, and as they age this orange-red hue gradually spreads over the whole body. 2/6 ea.

— **Orfus** (*Golden Orfe*), this beautiful fish is a great favourite for aquariums and outdoor pools; slender body, soft salmon-pink; ever on the alert; 1/- each. Ex. large 5/- & 7/6.

HARDY JAPANESE, BRITISH & EUROPEAN FISHES FOR OUTSIDE POOLS—*contd.*

Deep pool for wintering Japanese and other fish.

— — **argenteus** (*Silver Orfe*), a very pretty subject for pool or aquarium. 1/6 each.

*— **phoxinum** (*Minnow*), one of the most lively and handsome fish obtainable. 6d. each.

*— **putilus** (*Roach*), a good standard aquarium fish. 1/- each.

— **vulgaris** (*Dace*), handsome native fish, easy to tame. 1/- each.

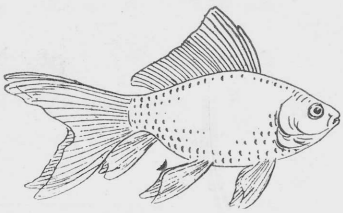
Misgurnus fossilis (*Thunderfish*), strange looking fish, shaped somewhat like an eel, a conspicuous mouth fringed with barbels, good scavenger, interesting on account of grotesque attitudes it indulges in. 1/6 each.

Rhodeus amarus (*Bitterling*), the rainbow-coloured Rhodeus is the smallest of the European Carp. 1/- and 1/6 each.

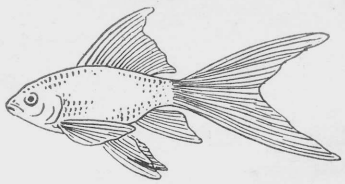
Tinca auratus (*Golden Tench*), when the fish reaches maturity colour is rich old gold. 2/6.

*— **vulgaris** (*Tench*), a good standard aquarium fish. 9d. and 1/- each.

Umbra Krameri (*Dogfish*), this extremely hardy little species, unlike most others, moves its fins alternately, pretty in the aquarium. 1/- each.



FANTAIL.



COMET.

AMPHIBIA, AQUATIC BEETLES, MOLLUSCA AND CRUSTACEA.

Daphnia (*Water Fleas*), these minute crustaceans are extremely interesting in their habit and make excellent food for small fish and for aquarium creatures. 1/- & 2/6 can.

Gammarus pulex (*Fresh Water Shrimp*), their method of swimming and respiration is very curious and interesting and their scavenging habits render it a wise precaution to keep a few at all times in the aquarium. 6d. doz.

Limnæa auricularia, the most useful of the Limnæa species. 1/- doz.

— **stagnalis** (*Great Pond Snail*), a very handsome species. 9d. doz.

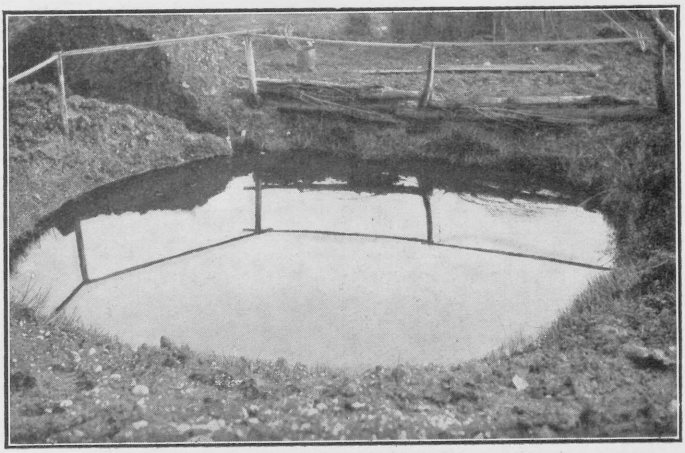
Planorbis corneus (*Ram's Horn Snail*), a general favourite and one of the best for aq. 2/- doz.

— — **var rubra,** shell brownish-red, body and syphons brilliant ruby-red; beautiful and very scarce. 1/- each.

Triton cristatus (*Great Newt*), this little scavenger is very active during Spring and early Summer; during breeding season the male possesses a very fine crest, blue-striped tail. 9d. ea.

— **vulgaris** (*Smooth Newt*) smaller than preceding. Food: worms, raw meat, aquatic insects. 6d. ea.

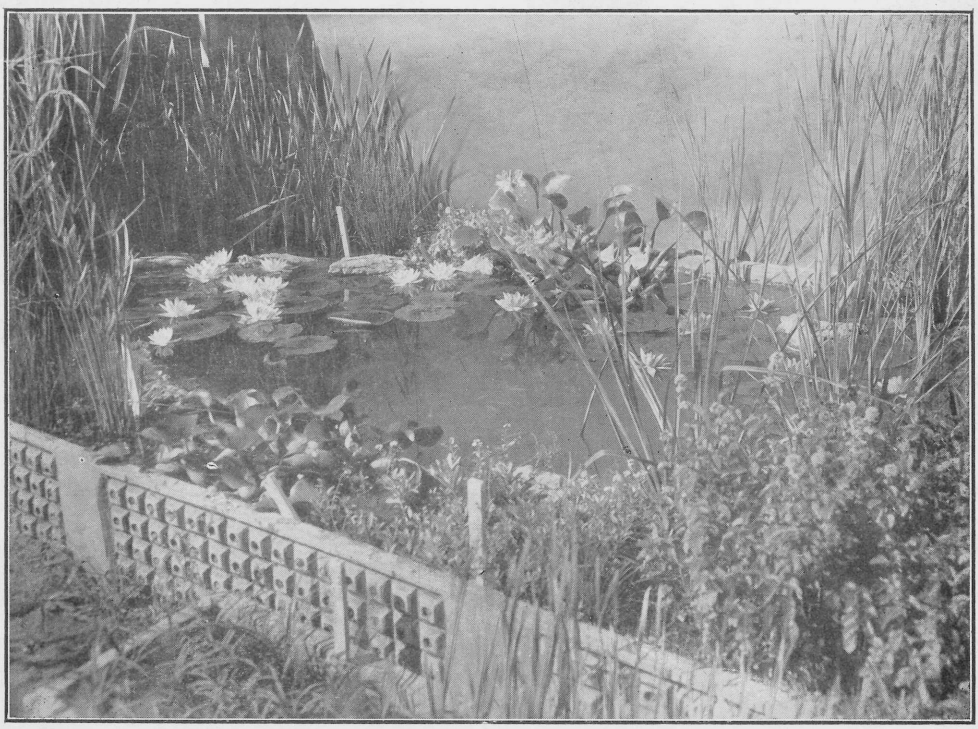
Water Tortoise (*Ems orbicularis*). 1/6, 2/6 ea.



Stock pool containing many thousands of Gold and Silver fish.

COLLECTIONS OF AQUATICS, BOG PLANTS AND FISH

A great many of our customers who are unfamiliar with this phase of gardening often experience difficulty in choosing plants and fish that are suited to their pools; these collections, therefore, have been drawn up with a view to assisting those entering for the first time into this absorbing and most interesting hobby.



Specimen pool (15ins. deep) at our Enfield Nurseries.

COLLECTION A.

1 strong flowering Nymphæa, red, white, or yellow.
2 tall Aquatics.
1 dwarf Aquatic.
1 strong Oak Tub, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across.
For 18/6.

COLLECTION B.

1 strong flowering Nymphæa, red, white, or yellow.
3 Aquatics.
12 Bog Plants for marginal planting.
1 strong Oak Tub, 18ins. deep, 28ins. across.
For £1 2s. 6d.

COLLECTION C.

Complete Collection for a Small Pool, 15-20ins. deep, for £1 1s.

A well-balanced first-class selection of hardy plants, including everything necessary to give a complete and harmonious effect to the small pool. (Our selection throughout.)

1 Waterlily, red, white or yellow.
3 Oxygenating Plants.
3 Surface flowering Aquatics.
3 Aquatics for centres and side of pool.
12 Bog Plants for marginal planting.
6 Hardy Coloured Fish.
6 Snails.

COLLECTION No. 1.

Aquatics, strong growing, for planting in Lakes, Ponds or Streams.
12 plants in 6 distinct vars., 7/-
24 plants in 6 distinct vars., 12/6
50 plants in 6 distinct vars., 21/-

COLLECTION No. 2.

Bog Perennials, for planting in boggy spots near the water-side.
12 in 12 distinct named vars., 8/-.

COLLECTION No. 3.

Bog Perennials, for planting in damp spots.
12 in 6 fine named vars., 8/-.

COLLECTION No. 4 .

Nymphæas, for Tanks or Pools, for planting in 12 to 18ins. of water.
6 in 6 fine named vars., 27/-.

COLLECTION No. 5.

Primulas, for moist shady positions in bog or water-side.
12 in 6 distinct named vars., 8/-.
6 in 6 distinct named vars., 4/6.

COLLECTION No. 6.

Hardy Ferns, for moist shady spots by the water-side.
12 in 6 showy named vars., 7/6.
6 in 6 showy named vars., 4/-.

COLLECTION No. 7.

Irises, for planting in wet spots.
12 in 12 named vars., 9/-.
6 in 6 named vars., 5/-.

COLLECTION No. 8 .

Nymphæas, small growing, for shallow Tanks or Tub culture.
4 in 4 fine named vars., 21/-.

COLLECTION No. 9.

Japanese Fancy Goldfish, including, Shubunkins, Comets, Fantails, Telescopic Moors, and Scaleless Fantains.
6 good specimens for 25/-.

COLLECTION No. 10.

Cold-water Fish for aquariums, including Orfe, Goldfish, Bitterling, etc.
6 good specimens for 5/-.

COLLECTION No. 11.

For outdoor pools, including Goldfish, Orfe, Sunfish, and Catfish.
6 good specimens for 5/-.

COLLECTION No. 12.

Tropical Fish for warm water aquariums, including Swordtails, Barbus, Lebistes, Moonfish, Paradise.
6 distinct specimens for 25/-.

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AQUARIUM AND POND FISHES

CONCISE INFORMATION AS TO TREATMENT.

	Name.	Associate together.	Food.	Whether suitable for Aquarium or Pond.	Whether Protection necessary in Winter.	General Remarks
A	†Bitterling	A	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Will breed in aquarium, but needs mussels in which to deposit ova.
B	Black-banded Sunfish	C	2 and 3	Aq.	Yes	Artificial heat in winter.
C	Burnished Bleak	D	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Needs shallow water, well stocked with Aquatic plants, otherwise use fountain; prefers running water.
D	Catfish	E	2	Aq. or pond	No	Nocturnal in habit.
E	Dogfish	F	2	Aq.	No	
F	†Goldfish	A	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Fancy varieties, other than Comets, not withstand outdoor treatment in winter.
G	†Golden Orfe	A or D	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Swimming in shoals, are desirable for pond; (does well with D).
H	†Golden Rudd	A	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	
I	†Golden Tench	A and E	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Do well in ponds, but being nocturnal little can then be seen of them.
J	†Hi-Gei	A	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	Particularly suitable for ponds, where they grow to a great size.
K	Sunfish	B	2 and 3	Aq. or pond	No	May be kept with C if of same size.
L	†Thunderfish	All except B and C	2	Aq. or pond	No	Very useful as scavenger.
M	†Carp (Prussian)	A	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	
N	Gudgeon	D	2	Aq. or pond	No	Does best with same treatment as D.
O	Loach	D	2	Aq. or pond	No	Ditto ditto.
P	†Minnow	A or D	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	
Q	†Tench	A or E	1 and 2	Aq. or pond	No	(See Golden Tench.)
R	Stickleback	F	2 and 3	Aq. or pond	No	Breeds readily in aquarium, and is probably the most interesting of cold water aquarium fishes; the male the most handsome.

† If desired all these may be kept together.

FOODS:—(1) Finely crushed fish meal or similar prepared foods. (2) Small earthworms, "bloodworm" Daphnia (water fleas). (3) Scraps of scraped raw meat (heart preferable).

TESTED FISH FOODS.—Fishmeal, 1/- per bag; **Dried Daphnia,** 1/- per bag; **Living Daphnia,** 1/- and 2/6 can, containing many thousands; **Shrimps** for stocking ponds, in lots of 500 for 15/-. **Cans 1/-, 2/6 and 5/-, according to size.**

A tablespoonful of Epsom salts sprinkled around the pool helps to soften the water, and to keep the pores of the fish open. Do this about once a month; at the same time—say, once a fortnight—put in a piece of rock salt. This will help to keep the fish from getting fungoid diseases, and will keep the water in a much better condition. It is also an advantage to have the pool balanced; this, according to the size of the pool, would require snails and mussels. These forms of molusca act as scavengers and feed on the excretion, unconsumed food which attaches itself to the sides and bottom of the pool.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

For over 100 years the Royal Horticultural Society has been the Leading Society in British Horticulture and is now the largest in the World. For an Annual Subscription of One Guinea, Fellows are kept in touch with all its operations, have the right to attend all its Great Meetings FREE (or to depute a friend to do so), and also to visit its Gardens at Wisley, as well as to participate in the Annual Distribution of Plants. (Larger Subscriptions give larger Privileges).

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